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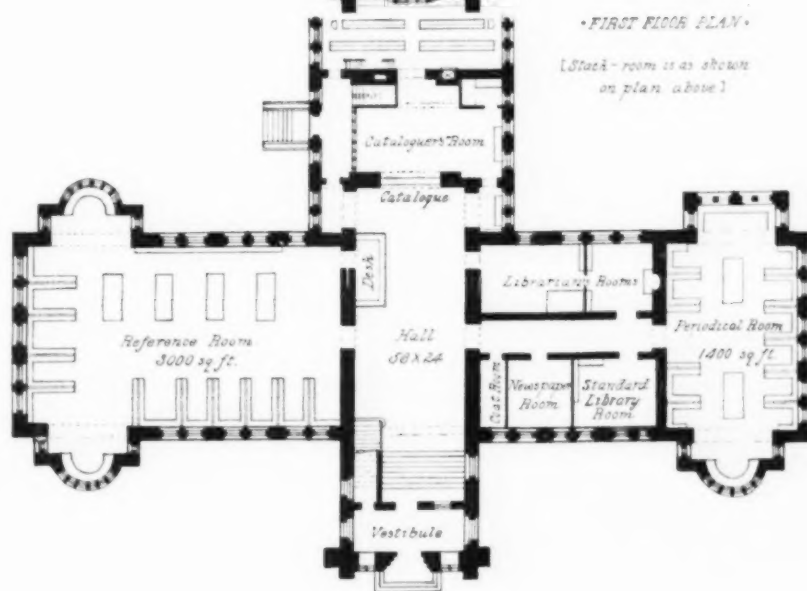
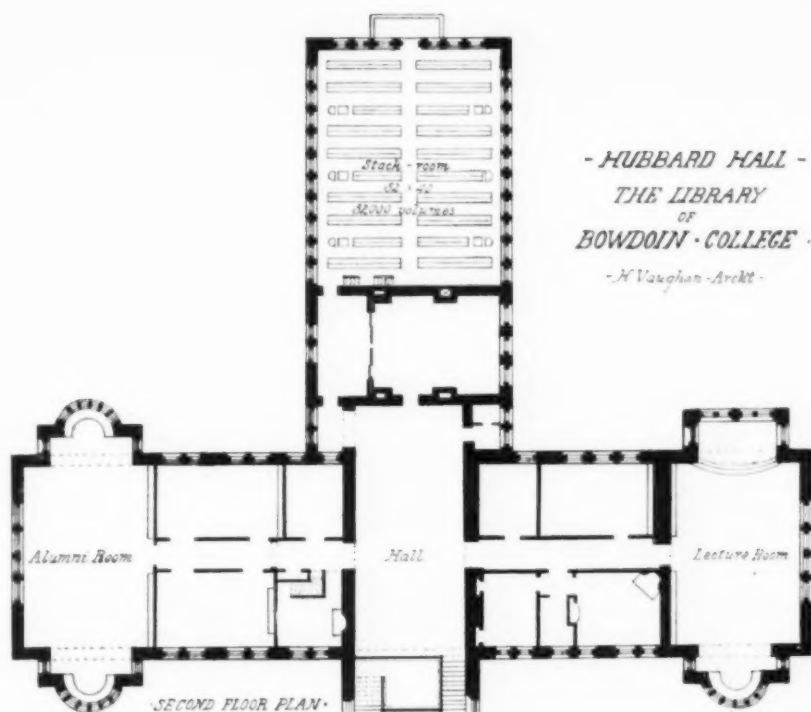
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The following opinion was recently received from a correspondent:

"For some five or six and thirty years you have given us a service which in point of intelligence, accuracy and promptness could not in my opinion be surpassed. We have never had occasion to correct an account or to complain of delay. The various duties of collecting blue-books, pamphlets, continuations, rare books, etc., and of binding and shipping, have been discharged with energy, rapidity and economy. Your advice has always been sound and to our advantage; and I must add that my most cordial acknowledgment is due to you for your constant patience and courtesy in the tasks I have so often gratuitously imposed on you—in *re*, case of public men visiting London and requiring assistance and advice. Wishing you every success in your affairs."

EDW. G. ALLEN believes that he may fairly claim to be a Benefactor to the Intellectual Life of America, having, during his long experience of Library Work, shipped to American Libraries over two million Books, of course involving a very large expenditure of money.

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RICHARD HALL LIBRARY BUILDING, BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, ME.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 28.

JUNE, 1903.

No. 6

SOME serious mistakes, in the use of the American Library Association for advertising purposes, have been made in connection with the Niagara conference. One of the latest of these finds expression in a letter dated from the Niagara Falls Public Library and signed by the secretary of the local committee, stating that unless "firms interested in the library trade" advertise in the "official souvenir book of the Association" they can not have space in the library exhibit at the conference. We do not understand that there is any "official souvenir book of the Association," and it is evident that the practice, started in recent years, of the publication by a local committee of a souvenir pamphlet, the returns from which may pay part of the local expenses, has already become subject to the abuses of such devices, by which labor unions and various associations practice a species of "whitemail" upon those dependent on cordial relations with their members. "Another hold up!" is the comment made by a leading publisher, in sending us his copy of this letter.

THE American Library Association cannot afford to be put in the position in which it has been put this year by this ill-advised or unthinking connection with advertising interests, and the practice should be promptly repudiated by the Association. It is understood that the whole question of advertising representation in connection with the annual conferences is to be brought up this year before the Council. It has come up from time to time before this, in a tentative way, but it is time that it was carefully considered and regulated according to some definite principle. So far as the holding of exhibits of books, fittings and library devices is concerned, these, under proper regulation, are useful and desirable. Certainly they give to many librarians opportunity for comparing and examining various aids in their work and lead frequently to the adoption of better methods. But it should be made clear that the Association itself is in no way to be involved in, or made use of for, these commercial activities.

PROBABLY the most important Library Association enterprise upon which report is to be made at the Niagara conference is the new A. L. A. catalog, which during the last six months has been brought within reasonable distance of completion. This catalog, which was originally planned as a supplement to the "A. L. A. catalog of 5000 volumes," issued in connection with the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, is now being carried through as a revised and enlarged edition—practically a new work—and its publication is planned as the special feature of the A. L. A. exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition next year. The machinery of compilation and revision has been handled with remarkable efficiency by the New York State Library, through the co-operation of the Library of Congress, according to plans outlined in part by the original committee in charge of the work and in part by Mr. Dewey, as its present editor.

For each department of the catalog there were designated by the original committee several persons regarded as competent advisers for the literature of that department, and to these have been sent for revision and extension the pages of those departments from the "A. L. A. catalog" of 1893, supplementary lists of new books up to and including 1902, and still later selection of current titles, bringing the tentative lists practically up to date. As returns have been received, the material has been tabulated at the New York State Library, and the titles, with the opinions elicited, have been sent to the members of a more recently appointed advisory committee for final opinion. From the data thus secured the final selection is made. The A. L. A. catalog in its original form, has been, with all its limitations, of very great service in many directions, and this new catalog, which is to comprise eight thousand instead of five thousand titles, should be as useful for the next ten years as the other has been in the last decade, and should reflect the decided advance in principles and methods of book se-

lection and "evaluation" which has taken place in that period.

So far as the handling of the details of its compilation is concerned, the catalog has been evidently managed with skill and efficiency. The machinery of compilation, revision and suggestion, has been organized most effectively, but bibliographical work of the quality desired in this catalog must have more than a mechanical basis if the best results are to be achieved. The material now in hand gives evidence that in many instances at least, the supplementary lists, necessarily selective, do not adequately cover the several fields, and that individual advisers as a matter of fact have not undertaken to fill gaps. This is, of course, almost inevitable in the case of volunteer co-operative work undertaken by persons whose time is more than filled, and the only safeguard lies in the strength of the foundation upon which the volunteer work is done. The catalog as originally planned was in charge of the A. L. A. Catalog Supplement Committee, which seems never to have been formally discharged or had the work taken from its jurisdiction by the American Library Association, and as a result some confusion seems to have arisen as to the responsibility for the work. In view of the importance of the catalog, as an official publication of the American Library Association, it is most desirable that it be given careful consideration at Niagara, and that a clear presentation be made of the lines upon which it is being carried through.

THE recent action of the American Booksellers' Association in urging the extension of the net price system to books of fiction and the adoption of a two-year instead of the present one-year net rule, will doubtless make the question of net prices still more a center of discussion at the Niagara meeting. It cannot be said that the outlook is encouraging from the librarians' standpoint. The suggestion recently made by Mr. Hopkins and noted elsewhere, that a joint investigation be made into the question of the commercial relations of booksellers and libraries, and that action be based upon the body of facts secured, is well worth consideration; but its practical execution is likely to be a difficult matter.

Communications.

A SUGGESTION TO MR. CARNEGIE.

IN a speech in London Mr. Carnegie once described his numerous gifts for libraries as "investments" rather than gifts of philanthropy. While it may please him to take this view of his great work the fact remains that he belongs to that wholesome class for whom our language at present contains no better name than that of philanthropist—and he is one of the sanest of the kind. But it would seem a just observation that in making these particular kinds of investments Mr. Carnegie cannot be said to have acted with that shrewd, hard-headed foresightedness that is his distinguishing trait as one of the most successful of modern business men.

At present Mr. Carnegie's system merely provides for the means of life of the library after it has been built with his money; but whether that continued existence shall be a happy, healthy and wise one is not "set down in the bonds." There is but one thing required for this, and it is some condition, clearly and unmistakably stated, that shall provide a reasonable assurance of efficient management of the library. This condition unfortunately would not and could not be construed to apply to the selection of boards of directors whose management of the library is but indirect, since the selection is already vested by the several state library laws where such exist. But it could be such as would pledge the directors, when chosen, to insure the usefulness of the library by the selection of an efficient and capable librarian. And, furthermore, to provide for a consistent and honest observance of the spirit of such a condition. Still another should be made a *sine qua non* requiring that the efficient librarian be given the support of an efficient staff.

To do neither one of these two things is worse than folly on the part of a board of trustees, who hold a solemn trust whether or not they consider it so, and to commit a wrong against their public. To do only the first and to neglect the other is a double offense, against the public and against the librarian. For the resultant wrong to the librarian is the unmerited failure that must necessarily proceed from it, be he ever so capable. The efficient librarian surrounded by inefficient assistants is like Prometheus bound, and it is obvious what are his bonds. If Mr. Carnegie's libraries are to be shielded from such dangers, which are ever threatening the unprotected, if they are to be made impregnable to the assaults of the politician, impossible as havens of rest for incompetents or mediocrity whose sole claim is the enjoyment of the favor of some trustee, and strongholds of capable and honest service, it will require some express condition in the terms of the gifts.

HENRY F. WOODS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN AMERICAN LIBRARIES: THE HENRY O. AVERY
MEMORIAL LIBRARY OF ARCHITECTURE AND THE ALLIED ARTS,
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

BY EDWARD R. SMITH, B.A., *Reference Librarian in Charge.*

Introduction.

ARCHITECTURE is largely a matter of precedent and tradition. Precedent and tradition are preserved in books. With an abundance of books Architecture should live vigorously where there is sufficient business to support it. A central architectural library is a necessity in any city or town which is large enough to require buildings of importance and intelligent enough to appreciate good workmanship. It is surprising that the necessity has not been more widely felt, but proper that the first experiment should be tried in New York, and that it should be associated with the Library and Architectural Department of Columbia University. It is especially fortunate also that a man so broad in his culture as Mr. Avery should undertake the work. He has established a library which furnishes an excellent, if not a perfect, model for other centers of architectural activity.

The Raison d'être of Architectural Literature.

The sculptor and the painter are concerned directly with nature. In the way of general culture they may strengthen their minds and enlarge their appreciation by generous contact with literature, but general culture is no substitute for the simple apprehension of natural harmony. The architect's case is different. Constructive forms are first created for definite uses. After these have been fulfilled the mind reacts upon its invention in a sympathetic way and considers how it may not only serve its uses but may give pleasure and excite interest as well. In making its architecture beautiful as well as useful civilization proceeds with caution. An architectural style, type or detail does not spring into existence fully developed. It is a composite conception; many minds consider it, many

generations, many centuries even, may be required to bring it to perfection. There is needed a long, patient and careful adjustment before an architectural invention becomes an accepted and completed type. Architecture becomes thus dependent upon tradition. In a simple civilization, where traditions run in direct lines and are confined to limited regions, they may be transmitted verbally; but where there is breadth and complexity of culture that becomes impracticable, and in modern times quite impossible. Modern architecture concerns itself not with a single style or with a limited region or period, but with all construction. The amount of information which the instructed man should control is large and it is impossible for him to attain it at first hand. He must depend upon books.

Architectural books are the most expensive which the market affords. Their text is valuable, of course, but it is rarely possible to make it intelligible without much illustration. In many cases the illustration is the most important part, the text itself being merely explanatory. For architectural illustration photographic processes do very well as far as they go, but they do not go far enough to be entirely satisfactory. They must be supplemented by measured drawings and colored reproductions, and these require labor and expense. Few architects can afford to invest the amount of capital required for a good working collection. If the public wishes to have well informed designers and draughtsmen, it should provide in its libraries good books for their use. This seems obvious for the larger centers. Is it not equally true of the smaller? Are there not in the smallest communities citizens who would build attractive homes if they had good models to follow?

The Avery Library, its Endowment and Constitution.

The founders of this library understand this situation perfectly, and study the problems which it presents with care. The first, of course, is the selection of books. It is important that a special collection should be held carefully to its peculiar field and not allowed to wander too far into allied and unallied regions. It is also important that only valuable material should be bought. It costs nearly as much to care for a useless book as for a useful one. An accumulation of books is not a library. Almost every library buys too much. The demon of statistics is frequently to blame for this; an ignorant management loves its arithmetic and considers large figures in its reports an equivalent for the expenditure of money. The founders have made sure that the library will buy only the books which it needs by placing the character and quality of the material in the hands of experts whose judgment and knowledge are known and trusted by the community. Mr. Avery's own knowledge of artistic matters is large. The art of architecture interests him as much as any other. He has always bought freely for the library at his own discretion. Probably one-third the collection has come from him without the intervention of his committee. The splendid series of "Architectural classics" which gives the Avery Library so much dignity is mainly his selection. But however intelligent and well-informed its founders may be, a library cannot always rest upon their judgment. The feature of our collection is provided for by the appointment of a purchasing committee. In their letter of gift the founders express the wish "that the purchases for the Avery Architectural Library be made exclusively by a commission of three persons, namely, the Librarian of Columbia College, the professor or acting professor of the Architectural Department of the School of Mines, and Mr. Russell Sturgis, of New York, whose successor, in case of his declination at any time, is to be selected by the other members of the commission as above, to be always an architect and not immediately connected with Columbia College."

The Avery Library is intended for the instruction of the entire architectural public, but

it belongs to Columbia University, and the chief part in its control has been properly entrusted to the large administrative ability and experience which characterize now and always ought to characterize the librarian of the university. Moreover, a special collection is always dependent upon the great body of literature contained in the General Library and must come under the same management.

As the Architectural Department of the University is the chief patron of the Avery collection its head is rightly given a place on the commission. The personality of Professor Ware and the confidence of the architectural public in him were doubtless controlling influences in determining the endowment.

The most unique, and most valuable, feature of the constitution of the library is the appointment of the third or outside member of the committee. The letter of gift provides that this member shall be an architect not in any way connected with the university. The librarian is the natural custodian of the collection; the architectural department is its chief patron; but it is not intended for the exclusive use of the university or of its architectural department. It is a public library and its public is the entire architectural profession. It is courteous and right that this large and powerful body be represented in the management of the library. Mr. Avery was especially fortunate in having Mr. Sturgis at hand for this position. He is an architect of practical experience. No one in New York has so great familiarity with architectural literature. His own collection is large, and all new material comes to his attention sooner or later. His deep interest in the collection has never failed. If it were possible it would be interesting to know how many books have been given by Mr. Sturgis himself. Although Mr. Sturgis has only one vote, the other two members of the committee have so much confidence in his judgment that they have very generally and with much courtesy left the final decision in the admission of books to him. Next to Mr. Avery, therefore, he has been the most important factor in the formation of the library.

The Use of the Avery Library.

Buildings intended for the storing and use of libraries should have as much architec-

tural dignity as possibly. When one is in the mood for fine books he does not wish to be reminded of a factory or a jail. It is especially appropriate that an architectural library should have fine architectural surroundings. The Avery Library is charmingly housed. The letter of gift requests the trustees of the university to provide a suitable room for the collection. The construction of new buildings gave President Low opportunity to meet this wish generously. The Avery room is quite unique; its arrangement is simple, the oak furniture and cases are quiet and rich; the beauty of the room depends upon the disposition of the books, which are everywhere apparent; the quiet brown of the oak subordinating itself pleasantly to them. One is surprised by the superb decorative quality of good bindings. The size of the books adds much to the dignity of their appearance and their decorative value. The color-key of the room is warm and sober. It carries floral decoration well, and seats about one hundred people for a lecture most pleasantly.

The room and collections of the Avery Library impress one on entering as distinctly precious, the very sort of material and surroundings which would seem to require extreme protection. As a matter of fact it is the most accessible library in the city. Various restrictions were tried at first, but these have gradually fallen into disuse. A few books which cannot be replaced without great difficulty or expense are locked up in glass cases; the rest are absolutely open. There are no restrictions about tracing and sketching. If it is possible to stock a beautiful room like this with most expensive and delicate books and to throw open its doors to all comers, it would seem that an immense advance has been made not only in library administration, but even more in the courtesy, thoughtfulness and scholarly dignity of the public itself. The New York public, especially the struggling middle class, with all its light-hearted abundance of spirits, is thoroughly in earnest. It "knows a good thing when it sees it." It knows Mr. Avery, too, and will not go out of its way to mutilate his books. No harm has come of this liberality. The Avery missing list is only twenty-six out of a total of nearly

18,000 volumes. Of these only one volume has ever been called for. There has been but one case of mutilation and that was not confined to the Avery, but general in the university library. The Avery has lost but two books out of a total of a dozen or so. Even if loss and injury were appreciable and caused a slight expenditure for repair and replacement, the present policy would be continued. The advantage to serious students of immediate contact with books is so great as to outweigh the small loss.

The public supplied by the Avery Library is a large one. There is, first, the Architectural Department of Columbia University, a well developed school which was founded by its present director, Professor William R. Ware, in 1881. The department has a small library for the rough work of the students, and large collections of photographs, slides, printed plates and drawings, carefully filed and indexed. The great books of the Avery are always open to the students and freely used by them. There is, of course, the perpetual stream of individual matters which they bring, always novel, always interesting, always important; but that is not all. When the scheme of a great architectural library first appeared, the chief of the department immediately suggested a method of adapting it to his curriculum of instruction. Professor Ware invented what he calls "Research." He divides the history of architecture during the Christian era into two classes of styles, first those which are derived directly from the Greek and Roman and second those which are not. The first he calls, rather conventionally, Renaissance; the second, quite as conventionally, Gothic or Mediæval. Instruction is given in the two divisions in alternate years to the second and third men working together. After their lectures are over the two classes of students are sent to the Avery Library for six weeks in March and April to make tracings and drawings illustrating the special subject of the year. All the best material in "Renaissance" or "Gothic" is placed on the tables, and the men work under the direction of one of their regular instructors. This "Research" is extremely valuable in storing the minds and portfolios of the men with information which will be serviceable when books cannot

be had. Professor Ware also requires the men of the fourth year to prepare a series of papers on material contained in the library. In this regular and orderly fashion the students of the Architectural Department are forced into practical familiarity with books. The librarian has provided for their use a special room in the Avery suite, where they may work under conditions similar to those which surround them in the school and in their offices.

These men carry their appreciation of books with them when they leave the university, and night after night for years return to the library to refresh their minds after the work of the office day. And not only Columbia men but all the architects and draughtsmen of the city know the Avery Library, and look to it for that inspiration and assistance which good books can always give.

Nor architects only. The Avery is an architectural library, but not rigidly or narrowly. A large amount of material on the fine arts in general has come into it in a manner to be described later and is here more accessible than in the other city collections. All persons having artistic interests are welcome, and sooner or later they all come.

Administration.

A special library like the Avery requires a special reference librarian, who should himself have a thorough knowledge of the books. He should be able to start all investigations, and in most cases to carry them to satisfactory conclusion. A reference librarian who loves his books and reads them himself becomes after a while extremely familiar with the contents of his library. He is bombarded constantly with questions on every phase of his subject. The answers to these questions are in books. If not in books which he has, they are in books which his committee may buy. If he watches the market carefully, sooner or later everything worth having will come to his attention. In recommending material to the librarian or committee he will know precisely what is wanted and not waste money. But, however well informed he is, he should not rest too confidently on his own resources. He needs indexes at every turn; an index of new

books, an index of old books, an index of addresses—but most of all, he needs a good catalog.

The catalog of the Avery Library was begun by the present supervisor of the cataloging department of the University Library, and has never been out of her hands. The classification is not ideal, but it works well, with a certain amount of revision of subject headings always going on. The cards are extremely accurate in detail. There are few of those annoying small faults which are more dangerous to a catalog than large ones, because less easily detected. Catalogs and indexes usually break down in the selection of material to be brought to the surface. This selection should always be in the hands of the reference librarian. He meets the readers and knows what they will want. As the adviser of the librarian or the purchasing committee, his acquaintance with a book begins long before it appears in the library. When it reaches the shelves, his familiarity with it is much increased by the close attention required for careful analysis. If he has been through this process he is much more apt to recall the book and can more accurately determine its place and value, under a specific demand. The reference librarian is the one person whose interest in the catalog is keenest. If it does not serve him, it will not serve any one. Every new book which enters the Avery Library is first placed in the hands of the reference librarian, who indicates carefully the information which he thinks ought to appear in the catalog. The book then goes to the cataloging department of the University Library, where the work is finished according to the approved methods of the institution.

The cataloging of an art book requires a peculiar method. The title-entry, of course, and much of the analytical material, is sufficiently important to send the card into the main cases of the general library. There is much detail, however, which is not so important, but still worth having at hand. Architectural students require much special information which is in no way interesting to the general reader, building details, doors, windows, methods of construction, and the like, which must be cared for by a special index. Each book is analyzed carefully, the

more important material being turned into the main catalog and the less important into a collateral index.

It is possible, of course, to develop an architectural library into a general library of the fine arts and to convert its catalog into an encyclopedia of the fine arts on a large scale. Something of this kind may be done eventually at Columbia University.

THE BOOKS: "*Architectural classics.*"

Through the Averys' golden portal, guarded by their triple Cerberus, all the great architectural books have come. They have not bought all books, but the best only. As representing the best they have wished to make the collection complete, and it is so, nearly. To describe the Avery Library is to describe the great body of architectural literature: impossible, within the limits of this article. More detailed information will be found in a series of articles begun by the present writer in the *Architectural Review* in October, 1900.*

Civilization has always been disposed to provide itself with architectural literature. The hieroglyphics of the Egyptians and the bas-reliefs of the Assyrians tell us much about their methods. The clever Greeks wrote books on architecture as freely as on other matters which interested them. It was the custom of their builders to write treatises about important monuments. In the time of Augustus there was a considerable body of this literature. All that is now known of it is in the compilation of Vitruvius, a rather careless handbook made for the guidance of Augustus in his reconstruction of the city of Rome. Vitruvius has been a great favorite with litterateurs and librarians. No architectural writer has been so much edited, translated, annotated and abbreviated as he. Mr. Avery has, personally, collected the greater part of this material. The entries under this author number more than fifty titles, which include all the famous Italian editions and translations.

The mediæval period is curiously lacking in architectural books. There is little beside

the "*Schedula diversarum Artium*" of Theophilus and the "*Album*" of Villard de Honnecourt. These we have, of course, in their proper form.

In the Italian Renaissance there was a delightful return to the Greek habit of mind, which led the practical architect to be literary as well. Frequently the early Renaissance writer satisfied himself with an edition of Vitruvius handled freely and annotated more or less abundantly, but some superb independent works were published. The extraordinary Leon Battista Alberti, "*Scrittore ed abbreviatore delle lettere apostoliche*" to six Popes in succession and consulting architect for all Italy, left the manuscript of his "*De Re Aedificatoria lib. X*" which was published after his death. The editio princeps, 1485, is the oldest book in the Avery Library. Of course, the library has all Palladio; Magrini's biography, "*Memorie intorno la vita e le opere di Andrea Palladia*" (Padova, 1845), the illustration of his works in the "*Fabbriche*" of O. B. Scamozzi, the architect's own "*I quattro libri dell'Architettura*" (Venice, 1570), and its various editions and translations. The greatest of these Italian writer-architects is Jacopo Barozzi, called Vignola, a superb draughtsman, who held the hand of Michael Angelo in the prodigious architectural activity of his old age. Vignola's "*Regola delli cinque ordini d'Architettura*" has been the grammar of classicism from his day to ours. He is to architecture what Euclid is to geometry. Any manual takes his name which develops the classic orders according to his method. The Avery has the best of these, from Vignola's own edition, published in 1563, to the "*American Vignola*" of Professor Ware, which has just appeared; and also Vignola's interesting "*Le due Regole della Prospettiva practica*," published after his death by Egnatio Danti (Rome, 1583). The library has a fine set of Serlio's works in first editions. How he managed to publish them in such odd sequence is a puzzle; fourth book in 1537, third book in 1540, first and second books in 1545, fifth book in 1547, sixth book in 1554. The manuscript of Serlio's seventh book was published after his death by the Antiquary Strada, in 1575. All Serlio's work is based on the notes and studies

* E. R. Smith, "*Architectural books*," in *Architectural Review*, October and December, 1900, and April and September, 1901.

of the great architect and painter, Peruzzi, who was too busy to write books.

The works of Scamozzi, Guarini, the Galli da Bibbiena are most amusing and valuable. A favorite with the initiated is Pozzo, a Jesuit priest who invented the art of perspective decoration. He was the precursor of the Tiepolo, father and son, and published "*Prospettiva de' Pittori ed Architetti*," parte prima in 1693, parte secunda in 1700; the chief manual of Perspective in the eighteenth century.

The book of Piranesi is an Italian architectural classic. The Avery Library has a superb early impression of his "*Antichità Romane*," in four volumes, as unlike the average Piranesi prints of the shops as can be imagined. The plates are dark, of course, in their shadows, but perfectly distinct and luminous. The chaotic blackness usually associated with the name of Piranesi has been caused by the commercial use of the plates after they should have gone to the melting pot. There is also an entire set in a later but still good impression. It is never possible to say of any set of Piranesi that it is perfect. He made an enormous mass of superb copper-plates and appears to have bound them up variously himself. Moreover, the illustrations are so interesting as pictures that dealers have always been tempted to extract the more showy ones and to sell them separately. Our set of twenty-five volumes has been examined many times and has not shown any deficiencies. Giovanni Battista Piranesi (b. 1720; d. 1776) was an unkempt and natural person, but he had an insight into the splendor of Roman architecture which has never been rivalled.

The fine Renaissance architects of France followed the Italian masters closely in their own brilliant way. The body of their work is larger than the Italian, if we except Piranesi, and more immediately applicable to modern necessities. All our best young architects have received a part of their education in France and are quite dependent upon the old French books. This library has Philibert De l'Orme's "*Le premier tome de l'Architecture*" (Paris, 1567); and the great series of books by Jacques Androuet Du Cerceau, a clever architect, who preferred writing to building. His "*Les plus Excel-*

lens Bastimens de France" (Paris, 1579, fol.) is invaluable as a record of splendid edifices which went down in the Revolution. There is also the "*Cours d'architecture enseigné dans l'academie Royale d'architecture*" (Paris, 1675, 2 vols. fol.) of François Blondel (b. 1617; d. 1686). This Blondel was the great architect of that name and is not to be confounded with Jacques François Blondel (b. 1705; d. 1774), who preferred teaching to practice. J. F. Blondel also published a "*Cours d'Architecture*" (Paris, 1771-1777, 9 vols. 8"), which is the "*Petit Blondel*" of the ateliers, in distinction from the "*Grand Blondel*." The "*Grand Blondel*" is the "*Architecture Française ou recueil des plans, elevations des Eglises, Maisons Royales, etc.*" (Paris, 1752-1756, 4 vols. fol.). The four large volumes of this book are the best existing record of the architecture of France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It is really a second edition of the *Architecture Française* of Marot. Mr. Avery has just sent a superb copy of this costly book.

The Avery Library has a beautiful copy of the "*Oeuvres d'Architecture de Jean le Pautre, Architect Dessinateur et Graveur du Roi*" (Paris, 1751, 3 vols. fol.), the finest book of them all, and a complete set of Neufforge. Our set of French architectural classics is nearly complete now.

The English have added a few architectural classics. The best is Sir William Chambers' "*Treatise on the decorative part of civil architecture*," an excellent book, without which our colonial style would have been a lame affair.

Historical: Ancient.

In Chambers' day the literature of architecture, like that of every art and science, was noble and stately and interesting, but limited. The modern era has changed the point of view. The old-time people assumed that architecture is a matter of Greece and Rome and a fixed line of tradition. The modern era believes that wherever man has built a shelter or a monument there is architecture, that it has everywhere followed more or less intelligent methods and principles, and that it has everywhere formulated types and styles which satisfy the de-

sire for beauty which all builders feel sooner or later. The modern scholar-architect wishes to understand these principles, types and styles broadly and perfectly. The modern writer-architect endeavors to satisfy this desire by accurate investigations conducted according to modern methods and reported in books which give definite and reliable information. The entire world has been covered in this way, unsatisfactorily, perhaps, at first, but more perfectly later. A complete architectural collection, like the Avery, gives information about all building, from the hut of a Tiburon Indian to the dome of St. Peter's.

It was natural that the modern method of careful measurements and investigation should be applied first to the remains of the city of Rome itself. This work was doubtless begun soon after the return of the popes from Avignon in 1376 and reached some efficiency in the High Renaissance, under the direction of the painter Raphael and the Vitruvian society of which Michael Angelo was a member and Vignola the chief draughtsman. Now of course all of Rome has been excavated and measured, and the literature of the subject is large. The Greek world has been treated in the same way, the resulting literature being of extreme interest and importance, from the publication of Stuart and Revett's "Antiquities of Athens" (London, 1762-1816, 4 vols. fol.), to the great work of Penrose, "An investigation of the principles of Athenian architecture" (London, 1851), undoubtedly the finest piece of architectural investigation ever published; and farther to the expedition of the Prussian government at Olympia, which was managed like a German military campaign.

It would take several articles to describe even briefly our books on Egypt, Chaldea, Assyria; the great volumes of Flandin and Coste on Ancient and Modern Persia, the smaller but more useful works of Monsieur and Madame Dieulafoy on the same country, and the series of folio and octavo volumes published by the Archaeological Survey of India. It is strange, by the way, that there is no good material on the architecture of China and Japan. Sir William Chambers' "Designs of Chinese buildings, furniture, etc." (London, 1757, fol.), is most interesting in this connection.

Mediæval.

In the class of mediæval architecture the Avery Library has a large mass of historical books. "Gothic research" brings two or three hundred of these big volumes to the tables: Ongania's San Marco, with its showy box of fine chromo-lithographic plates (wretchedly mounted), and its less showy and much more valuable volumes of photographs and text; Rossi's great book on the Mosaics of the early Roman churches; Count Melchior de Vogué's "Syrie Centrale" and "Les Églises de la Terre Sainte," masterpieces in their kind—one of the finest results of the recent American expedition to the Haouran was its confirmation of the accuracy of de Vogué's work; Salzenberg's *Baudenkmal von Constantinople*: these for the transition styles called Byzantine, or Romanesque. In the pure Gothic we have everything: Viollet le Duc, of course; Baron Isidore Justin Severin Taylor's twenty big volumes of "Voyages pittoresques de l'ancienne France" (Paris, 1820-1865), illustrated by such men as Isabey, Géricault, Ingres, Horace Vernet, Viollet le Duc, Cicéri, Duzats and Taylor himself; the "Monographie de la Cathédrale de Chartres," published by the French government; a monster book on the glass of Bourges, and so on without end.

Renaissance.

On the Renaissance also nearly all the books are present; but one only will be described, the most imposing and the most valuable architectural book yet published, "Die Architektur der Renaissance in Toscana." It was begun in 1885; thirty-eight *lieferungen* have already been published, leaving three or four to follow. The "Società di San Giorgio," which really means Carl von Stegmann, his son Hans von Stegmann, and the universal Heinrich, Baron von Geymüller, was organized to undertake the work, and conceived a scheme for telling the precise truth about the Renaissance architecture of Tuscany which has been carried out magnificently. Their book consists of a series of monographs on the Tuscan architects of the Renaissance. Modern text for work of this kind is no longer compiled from older books or written from accepted traditions. Large masses of

letters and records of buildings have come to light which have brought much architectural history within the field of certainty. This material has been well used by the von Stegmann and von Geymuller, the historical part of whose work is the best we have in architectural books. Each monograph is elucidated by two sets of illustrations, taken from the work of the architects treated. One set, photographic, of an extremely high quality, gives the present appearance of the buildings inside and out. The other, on copper, gives measured detail. These copper plates are by far the finest architectural illustrations existing. A car was made with a staging upon it equal in height to the palaces treated. By trundling this car along the sidewalks of Florence the able draughtsmen employed could place themselves in immediate contact with details and make measurements at leisure in perfect comfort. They have said the last word about the Florentine palace.

Modern.

The Avery Library is as complete in modern architecture as in that of the older schools. Here again only a book or two can be noticed. When Napoleon III., Baron Haussmann and their associates rebuilt Paris, a tremendous undertaking which we mention now as lightly as a change of scene in a theatre, they had the good sense to make a series of records, one of Paris before the transformation and another of the transformation itself. All this work was superbly accomplished by Napoleon III., whose name is never mentioned with a sneer by an instructed architect. It is bodied in a great series of books: Hoffbauer's "Paris a travers les Ages;" "Paris dans sa Splendeur," in three large volumes, and the great work of Alphand on the "Promenades de Paris" (2 vols., fol., text and plates), a fine book of which Haussmann was extremely proud. The most scholarly of all these Paris books is Berty's "Topographie du vieux Paris." Adolphe Berty was trained by Alexander Lenoir in the preparation of the "Statistique monumentale de Paris" (also in the Avery Library), and undertook to prepare that part of the "Histoire générale de Paris," which is entitled "Topographie." He lived to publish only one volume of the "Région du Louvre et des Tuileries," but he stamped the book

just the same. The way in which Berty lays bare the bones of Old Paris is fascinating. Charles Garnier's four folios on the Building and decoration of the Opera belong in this class. There are many others. Our Paris bibliography is one of the largest and richest. The library has also a charming lot of books on London.

Construction.

The position of the Avery Library in regard to books on construction is not very clearly defined. All the old processes, like vaulting, wooden roofs and the like, are carefully covered. But the committee has always felt that the strictly modern methods come rather under the head of engineering and have depended upon the engineering department of the university to supply the material. However, we have the file of the *Brick-builder*, which gives the latest information about modern iron and steel constructive methods and we buy the best manuals as they are published. It astonishes one to see how meagre this literature is.

Periodicals.

The crowning glory of the Avery Library is its superb body of periodicals. The current list numbers ninety-four. Most of these have complete sets bound—a great library in itself. An architectural library should begin with a good periodical list. In no other way can money be invested with such abundant and satisfactory returns. The periodicals bring to the young architects the most important buildings of every country and all the architectural news generally. Moreover, sooner or later the most important historical questions are discussed in the journals. A large proportion of the architectural books first appear in them. Some material of great value never goes any farther. For instance, all available information about Professor Goodyear's discoveries in "Optical refinements" is in journals, most of it in the *Architectural Record*.

The notices and criticisms published in periodicals, moreover, give a librarian valuable information about new books, nearly all that he needs. As the journals pass over the tables the interesting titles are carefully indexed for the use of the purchasing committee. Ul-

timately the material of the current journals will be indexed as they come in, but for the present the excellent index published by Mr. Glenn Brown in the Quarterly Bulletin of the American Institute of Architects is used. All journals are cataloged according to the graded system described above when they return from the binder, using the A. L. A. cards, with revision, as far as they go.

The collateral index is fed mainly from the periodicals. Many an interesting picture by a secondary artist, many a statue, or grille or door is dropped into the "small case," to appear again most opportunely some busy day. The reader who cares will find brief accounts of the leading architectural periodicals in the articles on "Architectural books" already referred to.

"Allied arts."

In the selection of books Mr. Avery and the Purchasing Committee have been liberal in their interpretation of the word Architectural. The point of view is taken of the instructed, practical architect who is obliged by the nature of his work to be a broad-minded man. He meets many people, is obliged to adapt himself to many conditions and is interested in many things. Sculpture of all kinds appeals to him; mural decoration, tapestries, stained glass and like matters which the constitution of the library groups under the term "Allied arts." The Avery Library has the best books on all these subjects, but the committee has never felt obliged to treat the "Allied arts" so comprehensively as the main subject of Architecture. Some of the "Allied arts" have been considered more important than others architecturally. The main body of sculpture, for instance, is dependent upon architecture. There are independent statues, certainly, but their number is small compared with the amount of work which is intended to be architectural decoration. The committee has bought freely of books on sculpture and their work has been seconded with much liberality by the authorities of the General Library, so that students have at hand an extremely fine mass of material on the

history of this art. The list of books on Greek sculpture is, probably, nearly complete. Many of these were bought by Mr. Avery as a personal favor to his friend, the late Professor Merriam.

The subject of mural painting is so bound up with the general matter of painting and the literature of the entire class is so vast that the committee has approached it with caution. There is opportunity in the university for a special library on painting almost as magnificent in its size and quality as that on architecture. There is superb material on glass painting, entirely mediæval, of course, as a suitable work on modern glass has not yet been published. There are good books on iron-work, the black lace of architecture. The collection is also extremely rich in books about tapestries. Landscape gardening is really a department of Architecture and is, of course, fully represented.

Conclusion.

It is indeed a pleasant privilege to either care for or use this matchless collection entrusted to the University by Mr. and Mrs. Avery with unlimited but judicious generosity, and collected by their committee with intelligent and untiring devotion. These books have come to us from far countries and from far centuries. They hold in their hearts the record of many arts and many artisans which would vanish like snow but for their silent care. Theirs is no selfish purpose. What they hoard so jealously is not for themselves; it is for us. A helpless creature is your goodly book; heavy, dull and silent it lies inert; the insolent dust rests thick upon its boards; Nature bombards it with destructive forces; it has no voice and makes no answer; but let him who knows, open; its music fills all time, its radiance travels with the stars. It is our gentle labor to open these books and help them to gladden hearts and to lighten burdens at their perpetual sources. The door of the Avery Library is always open and the welcome of its founders and of its custodians is freely extended to every good friend and kindly seeker.

WAYS OF MAKING A LIBRARY USEFUL*

BY EMMA L. ADAMS, *Librarian Plainfield (N. J.) Public Library.*

GIVEN a small, well-selected library and how can it be made to attain its highest degree of usefulness? We have all been in libraries, administered apparently according to the most approved library methods: the books are well selected, the card catalog is a model, and the librarian seems willing and helpful, but the people are not there. There may be a member of a woman's club consulting the encyclopædia, or one or two high school pupils and a few well dressed people who come in during the afternoon to exchange books. Where such a condition is the normal one, the discouraged librarian would be the first to acknowledge that such a library is a failure. What is the cause?

In a very admirable address before the recent Morristown (N. J.) library institute, Prof. Charlton T. Lewis stated that for a library to be useful there must be (1) books, (2) the creation of the hunger for them, and (3) satisfaction of that hunger.

To select books and to satisfy the hunger for reading appeal to every librarian. To look over our community, apportioning out our funds by departments, buying such books as that community wants, or we think it wants, is a delightful task. With almost equal satisfaction we classify and catalog, determine upon a charging system, etc., etc., all the while with the anticipatory pleasure of seeing a public hungry for literature crowding our doors. And so it does—for fiction usually, until the novelty wears off, and we are left practically alone with our excellent methods.

Wherein lies the difficulty? In nine cases out of ten, I believe it lies in our having started with a wrong assumption—that the public is hungry for books. Individuals may be, but the mass of the community has no such hunger. We have another and a quite distinct work before us then, one calling for a new form of energy, a work which is perhaps not so congenial and hence much harder, but which nevertheless must be done before we can feel that we are doing our whole duty. We must create the hunger for books.

The qualities necessary for carrying on a successful business are needed here. A merchant would certainly not follow a hard and fast rule as to what the community ought to want, and seeing his custom rapidly diminishing and his stock not, console himself with the reflection that at least he had been true to his conviction that the best only should be supplied. He would take the community as he finds it and buy accordingly. Then having made his shop as attractive as possible, he would advertise and make every effort to attract new customers, and create new wants. Now this is the principle that should guide the librarian, though his methods will differ widely from those of the merchant, for he offers intellectual and spiritual food, and he must not cheapen his calling by the adoption of sensational advertising methods.

One will meet many obstacles, but the greater these are, the greater and more constant must be the efforts put forth to overcome them, and the less should results be expected. Conditions are never quite the same in different localities, and because we read that a high degree of success was reached by a library as a result of some experiment, and we are conscious of having planned a similar effort as well and yet from ours we see but the slightest results, we need not be wholly discouraged, it may well be that our peculiar problem is a more serious and complicated one than our neighbor's. At any rate let us get over the childish habit of looking for large and immediate results from every effort; only let us see that our efforts are thoughtfully planned, and that in them all is a controlling unity of purpose.

The possibilities of a carefully selected small library are indeed great. With such a selection and such a community as I understand that you have, it ought not to be so difficult to realize them. You have, in a way that the larger library has not, the opportunity of making your library a little social center. The people cannot, as in a wealthy community, own their own books to any great extent, there is less of outside interest for them, and they are therefore more dependent

* Read before Long Island Library Club institute meeting, Freeport, L. I., May 23, 1903.

on the library. Then too, there is the opportunity for much individual work. You can know your borrowers personally to a very considerable extent, as is out of the question in a large town library.

First, do away with all but the absolutely necessary restrictions, making your community feel that the library is a place with all the bars down, and that you are not there so much to care for the books as to help people to get what they want, and this not officiously, but with that spirit of loving helpfulness which can never be mistaken for officiousness. Make both the books and the people your friends and then you will take that same pleasure in bringing them together that you would in bringing together other friends whom you believe would be congenial. Next try to secure the interest of people by groups, beginning with the schools; after that all kinds of clubs and societies. If possible have a separate room in which you can invite them to meet. Perhaps you may be able yourself to organize study or reading clubs, or better yet to interest others to organize them. But make of the library the center, and then tactfully bring to every such group the knowledge of the subject in which it is interested. You may be able to influence them to add to this literature by appropriation from their funds. Make lists for their use, get out your best books for their inspection, show them that the library is with them in their efforts to further their work. Co-operate with them in every way that a zealous mind will suggest, and then invite and expect their co-operation in your plans.

If you can possibly do it, know some of your poorer borrowers in their own homes; if you have shown interest in their children's reading, you will need no other excuse for calling than this. Hold mothers' meetings at the library occasionally, and explain what the library is trying to do, give those in attendance lists of books which you can recommend to children. Arouse their friendliness for and interest in the library and its aims, and so secure their help in influencing the children to read good books.

Remember that with a large part of your community the mental horizon is very near; it is in your power to enlarge it. To the majority probably the broadening influence

of travel will be denied. Can you not to some extent supply this by interesting some one to give an illustrated talk about his travels? Then have duplicated the lists of your most attractive books on that country for distribution. Already you will have extended the horizon line of their interests, and this interest being once aroused they will be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity which your list will give of learning more about that country. Have talks on books, the masterpieces of all times. At one time perhaps you can give, or get some one else to give a series on the great dramatists, thus opening to many a new world in the Greek tragedies, at another time have a series on the great works of fiction. Tell them enough about the works of Victor Hugo and Thackeray, George Eliot and Balzac, Scott, Jane Austen and Dickens and our own Hawthorne, to make them want to know these great writers for themselves.

And right here I want to enter my feeble protest against our rather pharisaical attitude about fiction. I think we would concede that broadly the acquisition of knowledge is but a means having for its end the formation of a higher type of character both for the individual and the race. As every great work of fiction, in prose or poetry, deals more or less directly with this one great subject in some of its many phases, it seems to me that in many cases we should do better to encourage this almost universal love of fiction, making it our effort however to guide it into purer and deeper channels. Only here we ought to be catholic and have imagination enough to conceive that E. P. Roe, for instance, is a very real help to a large number of people. Such are merely cases of arrested culture development. It is quite possible that in placing "He fell in love with his wife" in the hands of some tired mother you are doing as well as when you place "Far from the madding crowd" in the hands of a more cultured reader.

I do not mean that the constant reading of fiction is a healthy habit, but I do wish to plead for those who turn to fiction as a means of escape from their own unideal and commonplace lives; it is their one form of recreation and doubtless fills a distinct need in their lives. Nor do I mean that the many strata-

gems adopted by well meaning librarians to lead people away from the pleasant fields of fiction are useless; I mean that the error seems to lie in the narrow conception which leads us to try to get people to read non-fiction books because they are non-fiction, instead of bending our efforts to get them to read great books regardless of their literary form.

Accounts of methods by which librarians have tried to increase the library's field of usefulness one can get from the files of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Public Libraries*, and from library reports. If you have not these, take time to visit some library which has, and study them with a view of learning which are best adapted to your particular case. Conditions vary so greatly that one cannot say that because one method is good in one place it is bound to be good in another, and it is quite likely that some plan which you may think out for yourself after going carefully over the whole field will be better than any which you find noted.

In making any plans, or in carrying out the suggestions of others, we should not act hastily, but consider both whether the plan is good in itself and whether it is adapted to our needs, in line with our special aims, and whether or not the time expended on carrying it out could be better and more economically employed in some other way.

I should like to sound one note of caution, that of avoidance of fads and anything which may tend to cheapen or vulgarize our work. It is a high calling, that of librarian, if we choose so to make it. It may be the duty of the publisher to advertise every book he puts in the market, regardless of its merit, but it is not that of the librarian to join him in this. The wise librarian will anticipate the process of natural selection, choosing, undisturbed by conflicting notices and alluring advertisements, those books which he believes to be needed for his library, and which are likely to stand the test of time. Then by wise methods he will bring to the notice of the public the books which he has thus selected. A most excellent plan and one which has been successfully tried is that of obtaining a certain amount of space in the local paper each week for library news. In this one can insert any items of interest about the library, or lists of books, either such as

are recently added or such as have a local or temporary interest. Brief annotations will greatly enhance the value of such lists.

Do all you can with the children, the most permanent work is here. Have accessible a plentiful supply of good and attractive editions of standard books, and avoid all "written down" books. Cultivate friendly relations with children and encourage them by individual work in good reading. Read a few children's books occasionally and encourage teachers to give you the results of their experiments in reading to children. Get the comments of the children themselves, note them, you will find that they are not only of much interest but of real value. Do some judicious bulletin work, but personally I cannot put myself down as in favor of the expenditure of very much time in the preparation of elaborate bulletins. Be on friendly terms with all teachers and enlist their interest and aid. On this subject, co-operation with schools, you will find a vast amount in library periodicals.

Give exhibits from time to time of books to which you wish to call especial attention, having brief lists of some of the best for distribution. For the purposes of the general reader, short lists with brief annotations, showing the scope, etc., are of more value than the more complete reading lists and bibliographies. These you can compile and have duplicated for distribution.

In the summer when the circulation falls away you can give greater freedom to borrowers. Recognize the fact that most people are tired with the cumulative effects of the year's work and need restful books; have ready for them lists of such. Extend the time on books for those going away for their summer holiday, especially giving larger privileges to teachers at this time. Give to adult students privileges entitling them to more books and for a longer time.

In the above suggestions I have noted only such methods as are adapted to the small library. In some I have assumed the existence of an extra room in which exhibits or lectures might be given. Many libraries will not have this, but the exhibits, though more effective in a separate room are not dependent on it, and as for the lectures, if the library has but one room, these might be given some evening or afternoon when the library

is not open for circulation. Do not be deterred by lack of facilities, but learn to make the best of what you have. It is not by any means the library that has the best facilities that invariably does the best work.

But with the ordinary human limitations is it possible for one person to spend herself in all these varied directions? An important part of a librarian's work is the interesting of others in the library. Now in every town there is an increasing number of educated, broad-minded young women, who have come back from college often with the desire to do some social work. Invite these to meet you, make your appeal to them, explaining what you are trying to do, and showing them how great are the opportunities for work of this kind. Organize them into a little outside circle of volunteer workers, not to assist in the routine work of the library, but to throw the weight of their influence on the side of the library, saying for it the right word at the right time, and to do active service when called on in the carrying out of some special work. They might be organized into a little band of "friendly visitors" to visit the children in their homes, making friends of them and interesting them in the reading of better books, or to organize and carry on "home libraries." The possibilities of service are almost endless and many would be the ways which would suggest themselves in the working out of some such plan.

Given the books, and such a group of devoted and cultured women as helpers, women who believe that they have no right to use their culture for their own selfish enjoyment merely, but who regard it primarily as an opportunity given them for the service of others, and you have the ideal condition. Can such workers be found? Yes, in every town, for, with the awakening of the social conscience I believe that more and more are wealth and education coming to be regarded by an increasing number of their possessors merely as larger social responsibilities which they must face, gifts which they cannot truly enjoy except as they share them with others. I believe that as time goes on we shall have only to show that this work is worth doing and the workers will be found.

In closing, the thought which I wish to

bring out most prominently is this—that more than anything else the utility of a library depends on the personal attitude of the librarian towards her work, and that it is this attitude that determines the mental atmosphere of our libraries. We do not want that "visible, unctuous, tangible, thick silence . . . a silence that stands up, and flourishes and swings its hat," to quote Gerald Stanley Lee, but an atmosphere of true culture and friendliness. The furnishings of our libraries, and the "up-to-dateness" of their methods are frequently merely questions of income and as such are often beyond our control, but this intangible attractiveness we can all secure if we but *will* to have it. Analyzed, I think it will be found to consist of steadfastness of purpose, and faith in one's work, that no discouragement can overcome, tried sorely though it will be at times, true kindliness not unmixed with a sense of humor, and a genuine love of good books.

For we cannot teach people to love that which we do not ourselves love; it is useless to look to library machinery for aid in this. If the modern librarian has a fault, though the diligent reading of library periodicals and attendance on library gatherings would lead one to think he has not, it is the lack of this book sense or book love, a lack for which perfectness of method cannot make up. As Mr. Lee humorously characterizes the modern librarian—"He might be a head salesman in a department store, or a hotel clerk or a train dispatcher, or a broker or a treasurer of something. There are thousands of things he might be—ought to be—except our librarian. He has an odd displaced look behind the great desk. I find I cannot get myself to notice him as a librarian or comrade or book-mind. He does not seem to have noticed himself in this capacity—exactly. So far as I can get at his mind at all, he seems to have decided that his mind (any librarian's mind) is a kind of pneumatic tube or carrier system—apparently—for shoving immortals on people. Any higher or more thorough use for a mind, such as being a kind of spirit of the books for people, making a kind of spiritual connection with them down underneath does not seem to have occurred to him."

We want method and businesslike ways of conducting our libraries, but they should be

servants, not masters, supplementary to, never substitutes for the being "a kind of spirit of the books for the people." "To be a kind of spirit of the books" alone, would make us old-time librarians, unpractical, absorbed in books, but when our author adds "for people," we have the modern idea of social service. It is not for himself, but for others that he is to be a "spirit of the books." Having this spirit he will be led to study and compare methods and to adopt, adapt or reject them in accordance with the needs of his community. He will never confound the

means with the end. In Miss Daskam's "Little brother of the books," surely the true librarian is the little brother who genuinely loves books. Doubtless the wise librarian in the tale could have compiled most admirable lists of children's books, but it was not to her, but to the little brother that the children turned, sure of an understanding and sympathetic help in selecting their books, and it was the little brother who lovingly placed strips of paper to mark the places of the stories he liked best when he sent his favorite book to his little friend.

A LIBRARY BUILDING FOR A SMALL COLLEGE.

BY GEORGE T. LITTLE, *Librarian Bowdoin College.*

THE case of the small college has been of late a frequent topic of discussion in educational circles. A few experts declare that, between the pressure of the university on one hand and of the public high school upon the other, it will cease to exist. Others are confident that it will always have a place in the educational system of the country. But all who prescribe for the patient recommend with remarkable unanimity increased material facilities along the line of that literary laboratory of the present day, the library. When, therefore, a generous alumnus of Bowdoin College, which must be classed one of the small colleges of New England, though also one of the oldest, practically authorized its president and faculty to erect whatever the institution needed for the present housing and the future increase of its collection of books, the members of the committee in charge felt that a most serious as well as an agreeable duty was placed upon them. In describing the edifice which has resulted, the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* has kindly given the writer permission to defend certain features in the interior arrangement which may not, at least at the first glance, commend themselves to its readers.

The architect, Mr. Henry Vaughan, of Boston, to whom all credit is due for the exterior and the architectural details and decoration of the interior, has aimed to produce a fire-proof building, in style of the seventeenth-century Gothic, that would at the same

time meet the requirements of the committee as to size and arrangement of the rooms and also serve as a fitting memorial of the donors, General and Mrs. Thomas H. Hubbard of New York City. The ground plan of the structure is in the shape of a cross. Its façade, which also forms the south end of the open college quadrangle, is 176 feet in length, with a battlemented tower thirty feet square and rising to the height of a hundred feet as its chief feature. Near either end are projecting bays whose balustrades and gables relieve the long expanse of the steeply pitched roof, while their oriel windows add greatly to the attractiveness of the four large rooms which they aid in lighting. The axis of the building from north to south is practically the same as from east to west. On each side of this large wing to the south, which contains the stack, the architect has given a pleasing unity to the five long rows of necessarily narrow windows, by capping them with a large symmetrical gable, while in the rear he has converted the several platforms required for a prosaic part of library administration, the dusting of books, into balconies with beautifully wrought iron work.

The materials of construction are Harvard brick, granite from a local quarry, and Indiana limestone, the last being used for trimmings, for interior decorations and almost exclusively in the exterior of the tower and bays. Carved stone has been sparingly used in the exterior, the principal instances being

the decorations on the tower and the inscriptions over the entrances. At the front, the visitor finds the suggestion "Here seek converse with the wise of all the ages"; at the side entrance near the stack room, "To preserve for posterity the wealth of the wise" is given as the purpose of the structure. The roof is covered with Monson slate, and, like the floors, has its steel beams fire-proofed with flat, hollow tile arches.

From the vestibule, which is lined with stone throughout and bears memorial tablets on either side of the entrance, one ascends seven marble steps to the main hall. This room, fifty-six feet by twenty-four, accessible from the side as well as the front entrance, is to serve not only as a center of library administration, but also, in some measure, of college life and the literary activities of the institution. Separated from it by a single staircase are the rooms assigned to the president, the registrar, the faculty, and the office of the undergraduate periodicals. It is hoped that the delivery desk will furnish information as well as books; that, with the attendant as an instructor close at hand, the card catalog will not remain for months a mystery to each successive class of new comers, but early become a helpful and time-saving tool; that the shelves for the display of new books and the retired corner in which one can glance over them will lead to many a conference between professor and students on topics not touched upon in the recitation room.

One technical detail may be noticed in passing. The card catalog case forms a portion of the partition of the cataloger's room. But after long discussion of the matter with his staff, the librarian decided to have the catalog drawers removable only in front, principally on the ground that the convenience to the cataloger would not counterbalance the loss of the much-desired lockers, shelves and pigeon holes thus secured. In a university library it would be quite different; in a college library the cataloger is likely to be called at any time to aid the work at the delivery desk.

The position of the delivery desk and the conveniences there available must be noted as one of the means taken to centralize and make as economical as possible the administration of a large building. The attendant at this point — during certain hours of the day

it is expected that this will be the librarian himself — as he turns in his revolving chair can easily see all who enter by either entrance and note whether they pass to the coat room, the periodical room or the reference room. Through a sliding glazed door he controls the aisle separating the reserved bookshelves from the tables at which the workers in the reference room are seated. By the telephone at his elbow he can converse with the janitor in the unpacking room below, the president or registrar in the story above, with a page on any floor in the stack, and with the librarian in his private room.

As the central hall typifies a certain unity of interest that should characterize the small college, so the selection of books in the large reference or study room is consciously directed towards emphasizing a certain oneness of aim which is its ideal. Of late years, the elective system has divided colleges into departments, specialization beckons instructors from teaching into research, till sometimes, in our higher institutions, it seems as if the methods of education were antagonistic to general culture and the pursuit of knowledge had nothing to do with the formation of character. Now the small college wants to stand for all of these things. It desires to send out manly young men who are both well read and well taught. Where can this ideal be better set forth than in the library? While, therefore, on the right side of the reference room are shelves for two thousand of the books reserved by instructors for required reading, on two other sides, arranged in spacious alcoves, are the twelve thousand volumes which the faculty and the librarian deem most helpful and attractive to the undergraduate. This collection, moreover, is selected so as to include every department of human knowledge. While literature, science and history have, of course, the more space, amusements, bibliography, theology, the useful and the fine arts are also well represented. In a word, the student as he labors here is to be reminded not only of that department of the curriculum which he has consciously chosen, but also of the many other fields in which readers in all the ages have found true culture and real education. In this room, also, it is hoped that he will not only meet the professors whose selected tools

he has come to handle, but will touch elbows with those other literary workers of whom no college town is quite destitute, men whose general culture, if not their special attainments, win respect, and who are not averse to lending a hand when occasion for counsel or advice occurs.

The oneness of the small college gives weight to the traditions and practices that grow up in the lapse of years. This element of individuality has been the occasion, if not the cause, of two rooms upon the first floor which would not be thought essential in the ordinary college library. The first of these is a small room with tiled floor, and inclined reading desks at which one stands, devoted wholly to the daily newspapers. The second, and far the more important, is the periodical room at the west end of the building, given not merely to the current weeklies, monthlies and quarterlies, but also to bound volumes of the more used periodicals. In this room are shelved fully five thousand of the volumes indexed in Poole. Here, too, is the desk of the assistant librarian, who can thus give personal assistance and explanations to an extent that might in the reference room disturb other workers.

As chairs were purposely omitted from the newspaper room, so somewhat luxurious accommodations for the student's ease are provided in the adjoining apartment, known as the standard library room. This, in accordance with the idea so prominently set forth of late in library circles, contains only those books of literature which the world has decided are of lasting value and importance, and these in editions distinguished for their excellence and attractiveness. Since no personal adviser is in attendance, to the collection will be added anthologies and critical selections to guide, if not to popularize, the reading of the great masters in literature. It is hoped that even those who do not read may here find an object lesson as to books worth buying.

However great the part that books may play in the development of manliness and culture among college youth, this is surely increased by personal intercourse and exchange of thought with maturer minds. The library building, therefore, devotes the major portion of its second story to conference rooms where each professor can meet his classes with the

books, maps and other material needed to fully illustrate his subject either at hand or within easy reach. These rooms are the homes of the departmental clubs at which the teacher and the taught have their semi-social, semi-literary meetings. They are the work rooms of the more advanced students in history, literature and economics. In some cases, it is believed, they will be the study rooms of men of that rare and valued type, the scholar whose love of research has not dried up his spirit of helpfulness, whose attainments have made him only the more eager as well as able to offer advice and encouragement to those entering the path he has traversed.

Though Hubbard Hall now contains shelving for twice as many books as the college possesses, plans for the future increase of its capacity have been considered in its construction. The building was so placed that repeated additions can be made to the stack in the rear. The strength of the floors in the second story is sufficient to permit the conference rooms to be converted into miniature stack rooms should that use become more desirable than the one for which they were originally intended. Portions of the garret and basement have been adapted to a special contrivance for the compact storage of less used books which the writer thinks has rarely been tried on this side of the Atlantic. It was suggested by the sliding cases at the British Museum and employs the same principle in a somewhat different manner. The librarian, who is also college necrologist, requires in his working room ready access to many hundred scrap books and pamphlet boxes which can not be shelved in the ordinary method without a great waste of floor and wall space. Accordingly, in one corner of his room are placed five bookcases, one directly in front of another, each seven feet high, three feet long and ten inches deep. These cases are mounted on trucks with ball-bearing wheels and run on iron rails laid flush with the floor. Each has on the outer side a label holder and a handle by which it can be easily drawn out into the strong light that falls upon its face from the window opposite. By means of a gallery, a second set of sliding cases is placed directly above the first. In this manner, by the sacrifice of only thirty square feet in one corner of the room, provision is made for nearly, if not quite 2000 volumes.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY: ITS USES TO THE MUNICIPALITY.

Dr. John S. Billings, written for the National Municipal League.

THE great majority of cities of 25,000 inhabitants and upward in the United States have public libraries of some sort, and the same is true of many of the smaller cities. Many of these libraries have been founded on gifts of individuals, some have developed from subscription libraries, but the majority are now supported mainly or entirely by funds appropriated by the city government. A considerable number are still in the formative stage, this being true of those for which buildings are being erected from funds provided by Mr. Carnegie and for several hundred others for which he will probably provide buildings in the near future.

There may be excessive and unjustifiable taxation for the support of a public library—the amount which the city can afford for this purpose should be carefully considered in connection with its needs for a pure water supply and good sewage disposal, for means of communication, for the care of the sick poor and for public schools. Each case must be judged by itself; the only general rule I have to suggest is that in the department of education the claims of the public library for support are more important than those of municipal college or high school. The people who have no taxable property, and who therefore often erroneously suppose that they contribute nothing toward the payment of the taxes, are usually quite willing to have a higher tax rate imposed for the purpose of securing for themselves and their families free library facilities—although in exceptional cases religious or sociological opinions may lead them to oppose it.

A considerable number of taxpayers on the other hand, are more or less reluctant to have their assessments increased for this purpose, and their arguments should be considered and met. They are:

1. That they should not be taxed for things they do not want and never use.
2. That furnishing free books tends to pauperize the community and to discourage the purchase of books for home use.
3. That there is no evidence that free public libraries improve the community materially or morally.
4. That the greater part of the books used are works of fiction and that these are injurious to the readers.
5. That most of the arguments used in favor of free public libraries are merely sentimental and emotional.

The first of these reasons would apply also to taxes for public schools, street paving, sewerage, and many other items of municipal expenditure and has no weight.

With regard to the second argument it is not a sufficient reply to say that every one

pays through the taxes, for this would apply equally well to free lodging houses, free lunchrooms and soup kitchens, free fuel, etc., all of which it is generally believed tend to pauperize a city, except in great and special emergencies. The proper answer is that the free public library is an important and, indeed, necessary part of the system of free education which is required to secure intelligent citizens in our form of popular government, and that while in a few very exceptional cases free schools and free libraries may tend to improvidence or indolence or even to certain forms of crime, these rare cases are of no importance in comparison with the benefits which education confers upon the immense majority of the community and with the fact that without free schools and libraries a large part of the people will not be sufficiently educated to be useful citizens.

With regard to the third count, the public library, again, may be considered together with the public school. While it is difficult to trace to either specific instances of material or moral improvement, it is certain that the general diffusion of intelligence which both certainly effect does result beneficially in these directions. Communities with flourishing free schools and libraries are usually more prosperous and better than those without such facilities, and, while there is doubtless room here for a confusion of cause and effect, it is probable that there is both action and reaction. Prosperity calls for increased facilities for education and these in turn tend to make the community more prosperous.

That the majority of books withdrawn from public libraries are works of fiction cannot be denied. Many librarians are wont to deplore this fact, and most libraries endeavor in one way or another to decrease the percentage of fiction in their circulation.

The proportion of recreative reading in a public library is necessarily large. In like manner, the greater proportion of those who visit a zoological or botanical garden do so for amusement. Yet the information that they secure in so doing is none the less valuable and both are certainly educational institutions. So if in the public library a large number of its users get their history, their travel and their biography through the medium of recreative reading we should not complain. Were it otherwise these readers would probably lack altogether the information that they now certainly acquire.

Taking up the final count in the indictment, it is doubtless true that sentimental and emotional considerations have had much to do with library development. They have furnished the initial motive power, as they have for free schools, for the origin and progress of democratic government, and for most of the advances of civilization. They often precede deliberate, conscious reasoning and judgment, yet they are often themselves the result of an unconscious reasoning process producing ac-

tion of the will in advance of deliberate judgment. Sometimes they are pure reflexes, like winking when the eye is threatened by a blow. The free public library can neither be established nor maintained usefully without their aid, but their methods—or want of method—must be carefully guided to produce good results.

The sentiment that we ought to establish institutions for the diffusion of knowledge is the expression of a real economic need and should be directed and encouraged and not suppressed. Logic is a useful steering apparatus, but a very poor motive power.

THE AMERICAN BOOKSELLERS' ASSOCIATION ON NET PRICES.

At the third annual convention of the American Booksellers' Association, held in New York City, June 8 and 9, 1903, the following resolutions regarding the net price system were adopted:

"Whereas, The net price system has been in successful operation for more than two years, and

"Whereas, It has been demonstrated that a net price can be maintained on copyrighted books, and

"Whereas, We feel that the American Publishers' Association is in perfect sympathy with our efforts to place the book business upon a profitable basis, now therefore be it

"Resolved, That the cutting of prices on books of fiction and the inability to realize thereon a living profit, has been the evil most disastrous to the book-selling trade, and as the protection now existing affords an inadequate profit to the bookseller and admits of a scale of varying and unsatisfactory prices, we earnestly request the American Publishers' Association immediately to place all fiction on the net list.

"Resolved, That since it has been demonstrated that the prices of many strong books are cut just at the height of their sale by reason of the fact that the period of protection is for only one year; and while it is our earnest conviction that the period of protection should ultimately be made to cover the life of the copyright, we earnestly request that immediate action be taken to maintain the net price for not less than two years.

"Resolved, That we endorse the attitude of the American Publishers' Association in declining in 1902 to increase the discount on net books to libraries, and we do hereby again renew our expression that if any change is made in the rates to libraries, it should be in the direction of decreasing the discount, and as soon as possible, selling all books to libraries at the full net list as is done under the English system."

In connection with this subject, attention should be called to the article on "The net price system" in its relation to library buying, contributed by Anderson H. Hopkins to *Public Libraries* for June. Mr. Hopkins briefly reviews the several aspects of the present controversy, in which the American Publishers' Association, the American Booksellers' Association and the American Library Association are involved, and gives both the librarians' argument that libraries as the largest and best purchasers of books are entitled to the largest and best discount, and the booksellers' contention that there is no possible reason why a public library should receive any more discount than other customers who are taxed to support the public library. He points out: "1, that the librarian believes it

to be true that the library is fairly entitled to a larger discount than 10 per cent. on net books, but he has not at hand the data to prove that his belief is the truth; 2, that the bookseller believes, or pretends to believe, that the library is not entitled to a greater discount than is any other customer, but he has not at hand the data to prove that his apparent belief is the truth; and 3, that nobody seems to know exactly what the publisher does believe. It would seem that he hasn't the data either."

In conclusion, Mr. Hopkins says: "It would seem that there are two possible ways of arriving at a definite conclusion in this matter. One is for these three associations to agree together to elect an agreed upon number of members to a committee, whose duty it would be to get together the necessary body of facts to establish the needed truth and make suitable publication thereof, the three associations conjointly bearing the expense. The other alternative is likely to be less satisfactory and more costly to all concerned. It is the policy of retaliation, and would consist in an establishment, on the part of librarians, of a practice essentially of the avoidance of all net-price books until one year after the date of their publication.

"If the American Library Association should unfortunately adopt some such practice as this last named, it would not be long until booksellers would be joining in a mad scramble to be rid of the 'net-price system' books at a cut rate; but alas for all concerned! Why not try to get at the truth in the better way and abide by the economic result determined by rational investigation?"

THE NET-PRICE RULE.

A. W. Pollard, in *The Library*, April.

THE treatment of libraries by publishers seems to me as unfair as it is shortsighted, and as injurious as it is unfair. English libraries in this respect are apparently no worse off than those of Germany and the United States, since from both these countries news comes of the refusal of publishers to allow booksellers to grant libraries any special discounts. But that customers who spend hundreds of pounds every year, who order books methodically and pay regularly, should be no better treated than the haphazard purchaser who may give as much trouble over an order for three or four six-shilling books as a large library would do over an invoice of fifty pounds worth, seems grossly unfair. It is also shortsighted, because it tempts librarians to wait till they can obtain books second-hand or at "remainder" prices, and puts a premium on secret arrangements between librarians and booksellers in exactly the same way as unreasonable custom-duties promote smuggling. The great majority of libraries, I believe, will have nothing to do with such arrangements, and consequently find their book-fund dimin-

ished, and diminished in respect to the very purchases which they are most anxious to make. While the tendency is for novels to grow cheaper and cheaper, the introduction of the net system has certainly raised the price of other books quite ten per cent., and the librarian is thus tempted to buy as much fiction and as little non-fiction as possible. How this can profit publishers I fail to see. If two hundred libraries each buy an extra copy of a popular novel of which 50,000 have been printed, the gain to the publisher is quite negligible. But if two hundred libraries each buy a copy of any informational work, the total number printed having probably been little more than a thousand, this help makes just the difference between loss and profit.

I have put these points with some fervor because, being myself an author and editor in a small way, and mostly of bookish books to which librarians might feel favorably disposed, I feel that the refusal to them of a reasonable special discount is a personal wrong. How it is to be righted I fail to see. If municipal libraries were in private hands it would be easy to organize a wholesale book-supply company on co-operative principles, with a return of a percentage of profits to each library according to its purchases. Mr. John Burns would probably go a step further and municipalize the bookshops. Librarians will probably adopt the less heroic course of waiting, with what patience they can, for better times. Till those times come they have a real grievance.

THE ACCESSION BOOK — WHY?*

THE question of the accession book does not seem to have enjoyed that measure of vigorous, thorough, and oft-repeated discussion which has been devoted to some other library problems. The accession book has on the whole been accepted as a matter of course. Why?

The only noteworthy discussion of the question took place in the columns of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* in 1878. This was opened by Justin Winsor (*L. J.*, 3:247-248). "The device," said he, "was bequeathed to me by my predecessor, and I was reluctant to displace it, but in all that time I never knew it resorted to for information that could not just as well have been put on the shelf-lists." The combined shelf list and accession-catalog was adopted by Winsor in two Boston Public Library branches and at Harvard, he holding that the accession catalog demands labor without corresponding advantage. Whether Winsor was right or wrong in discarding the accession book, his substitute was not well chosen, and the weak spot in his armor was at once probed by his most vigorous opponent, William F. Poole (*L. J.*, 3:324-326). Dr. Poole pointed out that shelf-lists were soon

worn out and constantly in process of change, as they have to be copied. During five years all the shelf lists in the Chicago Public Library were once renewed, for example. If the class list was to serve as an accession-record, that meant all the more copying. To look up accession details when shelf-listing entails much labor. He spoke for the retention of the accession book because of the amount of labor it saves. "It serves," said he, "(1) as a transcript (put into bibliographical form) of all the bills and invoices of books purchased . . . ; (2) as a chronological record of the growth of the library, from which monthly and yearly reports are made; (3) as a record of the donations to the library and of the donors, from which the yearly report is made; (4) as an authentic record of the history of every book that comes into the library."

F. B. Perkins next entered the arena (*L. J.*, 3:336). A list in the order of accessions is necessary for business purposes. When other records of accessions furnish the required information no accessions catalog is needed. Apparently the book with its catalog title and the shelf-list, invoices, etc., may be made to serve instead of an accessions catalog. At the Boston Public Library the order slips are kept in order of accession, and \$550 a year was saved by discontinuing the accessions catalog in volumes.

The closing statement came from Melvil Dewey. He had tried to give up the accession book but was forced to retain it. The Boston Public Library gave it up, but there so many auxiliary lists were kept that it was unnecessary to copy all that information in a book. All agree that certain facts must be kept somewhere. For smaller libraries it is cheaper to have an accession book.

Since that time, the general opinion has been that the question was definitely settled. This opinion is reflected, by chance remarks as well as in formal statements in library primers, standard accession book prefaces, and the like; and in New York state, I believe, the accession book is required in every library that receives state aid. Meanwhile, however, other libraries have quietly abandoned the accession book, among them Yale University, Boston Athenæum, Massachusetts State, Boston Public, Library of Congress, Forbes (Northampton, Mass.), City Library Association (Springfield, Mass.) Of the proposed or tried substitutes, the class-list or catalog cards appear to have been entirely abandoned, the former for the evident reason that recopying of the class list meant recopying the accession record as well. Of the remaining two substitutes the order card is used in the Library of Congress and the invoice in the Forbes, Boston Public, Boston Athenæum and Springfield libraries. The order cards in the Library of Congress are not filed numerically by accession numbers, but alphabetically, being used for purposes of

* Remarks made before the New York Library Club.

searching. If we do not consider the accessions catalog as a necessary basis for statistics, this alphabetical arrangement would probably answer questions regarding the history of an individual book as well as if not better than the numerical; where the latter arrangement is preferred, it certainly would seem that a well kept official catalog should be sufficient for the searcher. It must not be forgotten, however, that the establishment of an accession card record would probably mean the writing of a card for every volume of a periodical, serial or sequent, unless, indeed, the same number were given to every volume of such set. "Continuations," in fact, form one of the difficulties of the question.

In the Boston Public, Forbes and Springfield libraries, each invoice receives a determining mark (date, number of bill, in the Forbes Library a number for each item on the bill, etc.), which is placed on the verso of the title-page or on some other specified page of each book on that bill, and usually also on the shelf list and author card. At Harvard the reference to the invoice is placed on the order slip filed in the official catalog. The Boston Athenæum uses a regular accession book, but all books coming in the same lot, whether from dealer or given, receive the same number. Purchases are entered as so many volumes purchased from such a person, and reference made by number to the bill on which they are listed. The Cambridge library reports thus (L. J., Sept., '96, p. 406): Costly books and books bought in small lots from dealers not our regular agents are entered in the regular accession book. Others as follows: one accession number given to all on bill and memo. of number of volumes and cost put in accession book. Bill stamped with accession number.

All of these methods provide for purchases. Gifts must either be entered on cards to be filed in the order-card-accessions catalog, or entered in accession books as before. A library which multiplies its catalog cards by printing or another reproductive method can easily have an extra card struck off for gifts. Gifts at the Forbes are accessioned by date of receipt, at the Boston Public the date of receipt and name of giver are placed on the title-page, the date only being entered on the shelf list, at the Boston Athenæum they are entered separately in full.

There is a variety of methods suggested here, and the substitutes offered are at least worth considering. And in considering them, the fact must not be overlooked that unless the bill accompanies the books when they go to the accessioner—an impossibility in some libraries—the source, price and date must be penciled in each book by the order department for the information of the accessioner. That much of the work would therefore have to be done in any event.

If I may abandon for a moment my role of a mere presenter of pros and cons, I will

say that the reference to the invoice seems to offer the most time-, labor- and space-saving substitute for the accession book, or at least for the present system of a full entry for each book, and the amplified order card the most complete one.

Half-way measures have been adopted in some libraries which retain the accession book but enter on one line certain groups of books, such as a set of a periodical acquired at one time ("set book," New York Public Library), or a lot bought from one source or received from one donor (Boston Athenæum and Cambridge), or a specified number of volumes of the same class, such as public documents (New York Public), or a specified number of pamphlets, divided into purchases and gifts (New York Public).

It will be noticed that these "half way measures," while preserving the numerical arrangement of the accession book, and, in the New York Public Library, at least, the plan of giving an accession number to each book, do away with the rule of "a title a line." Therefore, in the case of groups of books so entered, only the accession number is given; the title only in the case of a set, the source only when all books in a specified group are bought from one person or given by one donor. We have therefore even here a pretty radical departure from old forms; but statistics of accessions are still obtainable from these abridged records. I have not yet heard of any inconvenience arising from our partial abandonment of the title-a-line rule at the New York Public Library.

Now, leaving aside the oft-heard statement "the accession book is the only complete record of the library's acquisitions" (which may be based on business principles or sentiment or both), what is the object of the accession book? What are its advantages? The principal uses with which it is credited appear to be: 1, a record from which reports and statistics are prepared; 2, as a basis of insurance; 3, as a help to trace misplaced books or in other ways check errors; 4, to give price of lost book for which a borrower is to pay; 5, as a history of each book. But there are other records to serve all these purposes. Even the boards of trustees who desire to see the actual lists of the month's purchases and gifts at their meetings could probably be satisfied by other methods. All the facts given by the accession book are given also by catalog (excepting date and pages in the case of sets), bill, class list, order slip and binding book. The plain question is, can the facts in these other records be made available so as to do away with the accession book, at least in its present complete form?

In some of the letters which I received from librarians who have abandoned the accession book the latter is characterized as a "pretty thing to play with, but a quite unnecessary luxury," as "a record of beautiful penmanship," etc.

Thus far the accession book question has been one which each large library has had to settle for itself. If one library made its invoices a record by binding them in book form, the financial system in another would make this impossible. Where one does away with accession books altogether, another keeps special accession books for special large donations or for other special groups already indicated.

If the accession book is a necessity we must retain it, but do not let us accept it unthinkingly because the first man prominently to oppose it chose a poor substitute. The present notes have deliberately reopened the question and left it an open one, in the hope that either now or at some time in the near future this presentation of the arguments and facts hitherto advanced may result in a discussion that will bring us more definitely out of the realm of theory in the consideration of a matter which after all implies a considerable item of expense in a large library.

FRANK WEITENKAMPF.

OUTLINE FOR A LIBRARY REPORT.

As long as libraries are not exactly alike or their usefulness the same it cannot be expected that their reports will ever be uniform.

There are, however, characteristics in library reports that are common and any suggestions as to their arrangement may prove useful to libraries not having an established plan for their reports. This outline is given as a suggestion to small libraries or as a basis from which a report of a large library might be developed:

- .1 Personnel.
 - .11 Trustees.
 - .111 Officers.
 - .112 Committees.
 - .13 Staff.
- .2 Report of the president of the board.
 - .21 General administration.
 - .22 Summary of year's work as shown by the treasurer's report, the librarian's report.
 - .221 the treasurer's report.
 - .222 the librarian's report.
- .3 Treasurer's report.
 - .31 Receipts.
 - .32 Disbursements.
 - .33 Balance.
- .4 Librarian's report.
 - .41 Introduction.
 - .42 Inventory.
 - .43 Circulation.
 - .431 Books.
 - .432 Pictures.
 - .433 Departments.
 - .4331 Adult.
 - .43311 Home use.
 - .43312 Reference.
 - .43313 School.
 - .433131 Supplementary reading.
 - .433132 Miscellaneous.
 - .433133 Books.
 - .4331331 Pictures.
 - .4331332 Maps.
 - .4331333 Juvenile.
 - .43313331 Home use.
 - .43313332 Reference.
 - .43313333 School.
 - .433133331 Supplementary reading.
 - .433133332 Miscellaneous.

- .4332321 Books.
- .4332322 Pictures.
- .4332323 Bulletins.
- .4333 Library extension.
- .43331 Branches.
- .43332 Stations.
- .43333 Travelling libraries.
- .44 Miscellaneous.
 - .441 Devices.
 - .442 Gifts.
 - .443 Staff.
 - .444 History.
 - .45 Conclusion.
- .5 Statistical tables.
 - .51 Inventory.
 - .511 Volumes at the beginning of the year in the different departments according to classes.
 - .512 Accessions in the different departments according to classes.
 - .513 Condemned and replaced according to classes.
 - .514 Volumes at the close of the year in the different departments according to classes with totals according to classes in each case.
- .52 Readers.
 - .521 Male and female.
 - .522 Residence or station.
 - .523 Occupation.
 - .524 Adult and juvenile.
 - .53 Circulation by classes for each month with totals.
 - .54 Comparative circulation.
 - .541 Adult.
 - .542 Children's room.
 - .543 Supplementary reading.
 - .544 Stations.
 - .545 Travelling libraries.
 - .546 Totals.
 - .547 Gain or loss — all according to months.
 - .55 Names of donors with number of volumes given.
 - .56 Memorials, rules, library law, constitution and by-laws, etc.

W. F. STEVENS.

Carnegie Library, Homestead, Pa.

A BOOK PLATE FOR A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

From address on "Bookplateism," by Mary Frances Hackley, at Connecticut Library Association meeting.

A FEW words as to a plate for a public library. It is advisable, if the library can have only a label, to have even that printed from a line block, so that the lettering and border, if there be any, will prove as correct and pleasing, from a designer's point of view, as if it were an ornate plate. If possible, have even this done by a competent artist. The printer is usually a mechanic and his virtues do not necessarily embrace a knowledge of the artistic, or, if they do, his type fonts may not come to his assistance.

Mr. Charles Dexter Allen was kind enough to answer several questions I put to him in this connection, and I shall give you the benefit of his answers. The first question was, Unless the library can afford to have the work of a good designer, do you not think a printed label the best form of plate to use?

Answer: "Yes, but good designers are not always so very dear."

Second: If it cannot afford an engraved or an etched plate, do you not think that one of

the photo-process plates, preferably the line block, a legitimate kind, providing it is made direct from the design of a good artist by a competent workman?

"Surely, yes; no lithographs or half-tones! Good, strong, line work, black and white; no weakness of design or drawing; no overcrowding. Seek dignity and simplicity. City arms, corporation seals, portraits of donors, are good material."

Third: Do you think a pictorial plate allowable, if simple and artistic?

"Personally, I think pictorials out of place as library book plates. Only as above, portraits, seals and city arms. No landscapes or library interiors."

Fourth: Do you not think a library plate can be as personal for the institution as if for an individual?

"Yes, let the designer become familiar with the history of the institution, and then work up something; fitness is ahead of design and execution sometimes; it will save a bad plate."

Fifth: Do you advise a bookish atmosphere for library plates?

"No; business-like but decorative; some librarians want lines left for numbers and notes, but these should be on a separate ticket, just typographical; the book-plate itself, if anything more than a mere label, should escape the disfigurement of penned figures, corrections and additions."

"BIRD DAY" IN THE OWATONNA (MINN.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

As almost all the school children of Owatonna had been studying birds this spring it was decided to have a "Bird day" at the library as a climax to the season's study.

The first step taken was the consideration of resources, what we wished to have minus what we could not possibly obtain or had no space for. Then came the preparation of pictures—colored plates from old copies of *Birds and Nature*, from discarded books, and from advertisements. It was soon discovered that most of these would not mount to advantage on the gray mounting board usually used for bulletins, so a bright canary colored bristol board was used with fine results. Some of the plates were mounted whole, but the birds on white back-grounds were cut out and mounted directly on the boards, as this proved to be a more effective setting. The more, gorgeous tropical birds were mounted on the gray board with good effect. Almost every bird was accompanied by an appropriate and simple rhyme.

The exhibit of stuffed birds was begun with the old moth-eaten eagle from the library attic; this, dusted and best side toward the spectators, made an excellent beginning. A canvass among friends resulted in many suggestions and a number of finely mounted birds; a simple announcement of the event at the schools brought eager offers of pet

canaries, and a number of carefully guarded stuffed birds. To crown our efforts a gentleman who possesses a fine collection of native birds offered to send a part of them so that the room had as many birds as could well be accommodated. The high windowsills, the tops of book cases, the mantel, the fire-place, were all full—a great branch filled with birds occupied one wall space; two huge pelicans which guarded one side wall were a source of much speculation and amusement, while the owls and eagles standing side by side were much admired.

The children's reading tables had been filled with books about birds and these were in constant use during the day.

A Saturday holiday had been chosen for the exhibit, and when all was in readiness—the canaries swinging and singing merrily in their cages, fresh spring flowers on desk and book cases—the doors were opened and in trooped the children. All the morning they came in crowds, they studied the birds, the books and the pictures, and at two a crowd was again waiting. During the afternoon a talk on the more familiar birds was given. By six all the children were gone, though many older people visited the children's room during the evening.

So ended a day which gave an amount of pleasure to the children and of satisfaction to all concerned quite out of proportion to the work it demanded.

JOSEPHINE MORTON.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

THE sessions of the Library Department of the National Educational Association will be held in connection with the annual convention in Boston, on Wednesday and Friday mornings, July 8 and 10. The sessions will be held in the Second Church, Boston. Officers of the Department are: James H. Canfield, president; Reuben Post Halleck, vice-president; Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, treasurer. The general theme for discussion is "Co-operation of the public libraries with the public schools," and the program arranged is as follows:

Wednesday morning, July 8.

Announcements and opening address. James H. Canfield.

Some co-operative suggestions. Alfred Bayliss, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Springfield, Ill.

Public library work for public schools. Miss Electra C. Doren, Public Library, Dayton, O.

Class libraries. C. G. Leland, Supervisor of School Libraries, New York City.

Is the public library a promptuary for the public school? N. D. C. Hodges, Public Library, Cincinnati, O.

General discussion. F. W. Nichols, superintendent of schools, Evanston, Ill.; John

Thomson, Free Library of Philadelphia.
Friday morning, July 10.

Address by representative of American Library Association.

The library as an adjunct to the secondary school, E. O. Holland, Male High School, Louisville, Ky.

Some experiments in Nebraska. Clara B. Mason, Clifton Hill School, Omaha, Neb. From the school to the library. Charles B. Gilbert, New York City.

Library instruction in the normal schools. W. H. Brett, Public Library, Cleveland, O.

What may be accomplished by definite instruction in the normal schools. Mary Eileen Ahern, Chicago.

General discussion. Opened by N. C. Schaeffer, state superintendent of public instruction, Harrisburg, Pa.; continued by J. M. Green, State Normal School, Trenton, N. J.; and Eliphalet O. Lyte, State Normal School, Millersville, Pa.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

THE Bibliographical Society of Chicago held its third regular meeting of the year at the Auditorium Hotel, March 26.

Mr. Charles H. Brown of the John Crerar Library was elected a member of the society.

Professor J. H. Tufts, of the University of Chicago, read a paper on "The literature of the history of philosophy." He said in part:

" . . . As an illustration of what might befall the incautious bibliographer, one can take the bibliography of the Kantian philosophy which was projected some time ago by the *Philosophical Review*. With a burst of enthusiasm it announced its purpose of publishing a list of books relating to Kant and secured the energetic Kant scholar, Erich Adickes, to prepare the material. But I query whether the editors appreciated the full scope of their project, and as the literature filled 500 pages in the successive numbers and still showed no signs of getting out of the period of Kant's immediate followers and into the enormous output of the Kantian revival of the seventies and eighties of the 19th century, the editors transferred the publication from their regular issues to a supplement and closed the bibliography with no. 2832 in the year 1805, instead of coming down to 1887. The bibliography of works relating to Plato and Aristotle would be still more formidable, while the names of Descartes and Spinoza, of Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Hegel, Schopenhauer claim each for itself a scarcely less extended treatment. Fortunately there is a work which serves the investigator in nearly all parts of the history of philosophy. The 'Grundriss der Geschichte der Philosophie,' originally written by Fr. Ueberweg and kept abreast of the most recent scholarship by

Heinze of Leipzig is invaluable for the student or historian. The ninth edition has just appeared, and it would be a great convenience to many if the translation made by Professor Morris from the fourth edition more than 30 years ago could be revised from this edition. For recent literature it may be supplemented by the carefully prepared lists of the *Archiv für Philosophie*.

"The 'Dictionary of philosophy and psychology,' by Baldwin (vol. 1-2, 1901-1902), promises also to be a valuable book for bibliographical purposes. The two volumes which have already appeared contain selected bibliographies in connection with the various articles. These are of very unequal value. But the third volume is to consist wholly of bibliography and should be a very useful reference list.

"Aside from more comprehensive sources for the literature of the history of philosophy Windelband (2d edition, 1902), Weber, K. Vorländer (1903), contain selected bibliographies."

After a short discussion adjournment was taken.

Fourth Annual Meeting, April 30, 1903.

The minutes of the January meeting were approved as printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and those of the March meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Frederick William Schenk, of the University of Chicago Law Library, and Mr. Frederick C. Bursch, editor of the *Literary Collector*, Greenwich, Ct., were elected members.

The secretary read the annual report of the council, as follows:

"The council has met four times during the year. Four new members have been elected; three members have resigned and four have by non-payment of dues signified their withdrawal. The society has now 103 members, of whom 41 are non-resident.

"During the four years of the society's existence, especially since it began issuing publications, it has been the recipient, by gift, of various publications mainly from other societies and institutions and from some few members of the society who have presented their own publications. No public acknowledgments have been made of these gifts before, and while a list of them should be printed in the next Year-book of the society, mention should be made here of the two largest donors, namely the Library of Congress in Washington, and the Institut International de Bibliographie in Brussels.

"The reprint of Augustus DeMorgan's paper 'On the difficulty of correct description of books' was sent to members shortly after the last annual meeting, and the Year-book for 1901-1902 was issued in the fall. The Year-book for 1902-1903 will be issued next fall; there will be no other publication for the current year, as none has been offered

ready for publication, except what will appear in the Year-book; but the Year-book will be of rather more interest than previous issues. The list of "General and national bibliographies" which has been partially prepared by Mr. Merrill and is in course of completion will be issued as the contribution for the ensuing year. The funds in the hands of the treasurer at the present moment will not pay for more than the Year-book, owing to the fact that somewhat more than thirty members have not yet paid their dues for the year. The society stands confronted by the uncomfortable fact, which we had better look squarely in the face, that unless more funds be provided, and unless more active bibliographers join our ranks, and take part in our work, the society cannot occupy the place which it undoubtedly ought to in the intellectual life of Chicago and the country. The committee appointed at Magnolia to consider the organization of an American Bibliographical Society, and which was given authority to effect a preliminary organization, has been very slow to act, and although nothing is yet known with certainty as to what the committee will report, the outlook for action at Niagara Falls is not encouraging. In spite, however, of the sceptical view of the movement for an American society taken by this committee, and in spite of the rather discouraging situation of the society at this moment, the council is not without hope that the society will regain its vitality and that sooner or later an American Bibliographical Society will be formed.

"The society has never made any special efforts to increase its membership; such efforts should be made now, especially to obtain life members, whose fees should be used as a publication fund for other publications than the Year-book. This matter should be left in the hands of a special committee on members. But the work of this committee can hardly lead to the desired results unless publications of varied interest can be promised. In the future as in the past, the Year-book should be made up largely, if not exclusively, of the proceedings of the society and the papers read at its meetings; the 'Contributions to bibliography' should continue in the direction started by the lists of Bibliographies of bibliographies, and of General and national bibliographies, but without excluding other branches of bibliography, and the reprint of DeMorgan's paper might be followed by other reprints of the same character. The committee on publications, with its scope widened to a committee on publications and programs, should do its utmost to secure an interesting line of papers and bibliographies.

"The by-laws of the society are in need of revision, especially with the view of determining more fully the authority of the council and its committees, and to give a better recognition to the non-resident members of the society. The council has for its own part

instructed the nomination committee to nominate one non-resident member to the new council, and it also proposes that the society at this annual meeting expressly state that the meetings of resident and non-resident members held in connection with the annual conferences of the American Library Association are regular meetings empowered to transact business.

"It is further proposed that a committee on the revision of the by-laws be appointed.

"No information has been received as yet in regard to the appointment of a Commissioner of Bibliography at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition."

In discussing the report Miss McIlvaine suggested that papers of more particular interest to bibliophiles might attract a larger attendance at the meetings. The president mentioned that at the last meeting of the council the matter of introducing some social feature had been discussed and that it had been thought well to try something in that line, provided the serious character of the society were not sacrificed. On Miss McIlvaine's motion it was voted "that the council be asked to consider whether or not alternate meetings of the society could be given a more general character, with papers on the history of books and other matters appealing to the bibliophile, and the strictly bibliographical papers be largely confined to publication in the Year-book." It was further voted, in accordance with the propositions of the council "that it is the sense of the society that the meetings of resident and non-resident members held in connection with the annual conferences of the American Library Association are regular meetings, empowered to transact business," and "that a committee on the revision of the by-laws be appointed."

The report of the council was then accepted.

The secretary reported that the plans for the meeting at Niagara Falls, June 24, had been perfected and the following two papers secured: "The international catalogue of scientific literature," by Dr. Cyrus Adler, of the Smithsonian Institution; "The present status of our knowledge about Johann Gutenberg," by Dr. Karl D. Jessen, instructor in German at Harvard University. He also reported that Dr. Arthur M. Wolfson, of the DeWitt Clinton High School, New York, at the instigation of Mr. J. W. Thompson had submitted for publication a paper entitled "Some bibliographical notes on Italian communal history," which he had read at the last annual meeting of the American Historical Association, and that a paper on "The New Orleans Academy of Sciences" had been received for publication from Mr. William Beer, of New Orleans.

The treasurer's report was then read, showing the following figures: "Receipts: annual fees of 63 members for 1902-1903 and 19 members for 1901-1902 \$164; sale of publications \$80; cash on hand April 25, 1902, \$138.71;

total \$382.71. Expenditures: printing of publications \$206.25; miscellaneous printing \$25.60; postage and stationery \$23.80; subscription to the Delisle celebration \$1.75; miscellaneous bills \$13.85; total \$271.25. Balance on hand \$111.46."

The report was accepted.

The president introduced Professor J. W. A. Young, of the University of Chicago, who was to read a paper on "Some mathematical problems and their bibliography." He began by saying that as he had found that there had been no survey presented to the society of the general bibliography of mathematics he had started out with such a survey as an introduction, but the material had grown to such an extent that he had been compelled not to go beyond the intended introduction.

The paper, entitled "The general bibliography of mathematics," will be printed in the Year-book.

Mr. C. W. Mann presented the following report from the committee on nominations: "Your committee begs leave to submit the following nominations for officers of the society for the ensuing year: President, Aksel G. S. Josephson; vice-president, James W. Thompson; secretary, Charles H. Brown; treasurer, Carl B. Roden; members of the council, Camillo von Klenze; Azariah S. Root, Oberlin, Ohio; Frederick H. Hild."

It was suggested that the original number of resident members of the council should not be permanently diminished, but that the revised by-laws ought to provide for additional non-resident members. This suggestion having been recommended to the consideration of the committee on the revision of by-laws, the report of the nomination committee was accepted and the society adjourned.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON, *Secretary*.

The new council met immediately after the close of the annual meeting and appointed the following committees:

An executive committee, consisting of the officers of the society; a committee on the revision of the by-laws, consisting of the executive committee, with Mr. von Klenze added during the vice-president's absence in Europe; a committee on members with the secretary of the society as chairman and the following members: Messrs. Frederick H. Hild, Walter M. Hill, Camillo von Klenze, Chicago; Cyrus Adler, Juul Dieserud, Washington, D. C.; George W. Cole, Adolf Growoll, New York; T. Franklin Currier, Cambridge, Mass.; William Beer, New Orleans; Earle W. Dow, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Henry E. Legler, Milwaukee, Wis.; James T. Gerould, Columbia, Mo.; John S. Nollen, Grinnell, Ia.; a committee on publications and programs with the following members: Messrs. James W. Thompson, chairman, Clement W. Andrews, Charles H. Brown, Wm. Stetson Merrill, Chicago; Frederick C. Bursch, Greenwich, Conn.; Azariah S. Root, Oberlin, O.

CHARLES H. BROWN, *Secretary*.

American Library Association.

President: Dr. J. K. Hosmer, Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln, Neb.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

25th annual meeting: Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 22-27, 1903.

State Library Commissions.

INDIANA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Merica Hoagland, corresponding secretary, State House, Indianapolis.

It has just been discovered that the law relative to the Public Library Commission of Indiana, which was passed by the last legislature of that state, is unconstitutional in that section which provides for the separation of the commission from the state library and gives the commission power to select its secretary. Therefore, the state librarian will remain ex-officio secretary to the commission, as provided by the original law.

The Governor of Indiana has just appointed W. W. Parsons, of Terre Haute, as a member of the Public Library Commission to succeed J. R. Voris, of Bedford. Mr. Parsons is the president of the State Normal School and an ex-officio member of the state library board. A meeting of the commission was held on May 11, when Miss Merica Hoagland was appointed corresponding secretary at a salary of \$1500 a year. Plans were submitted for a series of library institutes to be held in the state, and a report was made on the plans for the Winona summer school.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison.

The Wisconsin legislature, at its session just closed, exactly doubled the annual appropriation for the state free library commission. The commission will hereafter be allowed \$18,000 a year—\$15,500 for its regular work, and \$2500 for the special legislative reference library, which is conducted in its rooms in the state house in co-operation with the state historical library. The latter, which is a mile away, loans to the legislative reference library the greater part of the books used during the session, but the commission employs the assistants necessary to do the work at the state house end. The members of the legislature most cordially appreciated the practical assistance given by Dr. Charles McCarthy and his corps in the preparation of bills and arguments during the past session. The experiment of establishing such a branch during the legislative session has turned out most successfully, and will be continued. The commission proposes at once to expand its travelling library system, and greatly to strengthen its instructional work in the field.

State Library Associations.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Thomas H. Clark, Law Library.
Secretary: Robert K. Shaw, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: Theodore L. Cole, No. 13 Corcoran Building.

On Tuesday evening, May 5, in place of the regular monthly meeting, the members of the association, together with about 300 invited guests, enjoyed the unusual privilege of listening to a lecture by Mr. Sidney Lee. The place of meeting was the new and beautiful lecture hall of the Public Library, which, with its seating capacity of some 400, and excellent acoustics, was found to be admirably adapted for its purpose.

The topic chosen by Mr. Lee, "Shakespeare, his life and works," was most acceptable to the audience, and was treated in masterly manner by the speaker. The discourse was mainly biographical, and, apart from the universal interest of listening to a paper, on his favorite topic, by a Shakespearean of highest rank, was remarkable for the vivid presentation of Shakespeare's personality, and the creation of an Elizabethan atmosphere, which pervaded the lecture throughout. In addition to the salient points of the poet's life, the speaker mentioned many of the loving tributes by contemporary authors, paid to Shakespeare after his death. In closing, Mr. Lee devoted a few minutes to the Baconian question, in which he amply proved (if proof is still needful) Shakespeare's authorship of the works attributed to him to be not only natural, but indisputable. The brief hour occupied by the lecture was all too short, and was accounted by all present to be most delightful.

ROBERT K. SHAW, *Secretary*.

JOINT MEETING OF NEW ENGLAND LIBRARY CLUBS.

A joint meeting of the library clubs of New England, held at Springfield, May 28 and 29, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Library Club, called together some 350 librarians from the New England states. The clubs and associations represented were the Massachusetts, Bay Path, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Western Massachusetts, and the meeting in point of attendance, in enthusiasm and interest, exceeded any yet held by the associations jointly.

The opening session was held in the Art Museum, Thursday afternoon, May 28, at two o'clock, president Otto Fleischner of the Massachusetts club presiding. Mr. Hiller C. Wellman welcomed the delegates and gave a brief account of the City Library Association of Springfield, of which he is the librarian. Miss Una A. Clarke, of Washington, was then presented to speak on the subject, "Bulletin boards from a decorative point of view."

"The artistic side of bulletins," said President Fleischner, "has been hitherto neglected, and it is to draw attention to this very important side that Miss Clarke has been asked to speak." Miss Clarke had her subject well in hand and told in a clear and practical way how to secure beautiful and right effects on bulletin boards by observing a few laws of balance, proportion and harmony. "Bulletins are now made by people who have no training in art and it is a matter of luck whether they are good or bad." The points taken up were illustrated by blackboard drawings and by bulletins showing suggestive designs.

The next paper was by Mr. C. H. Hastings, chief of the Card Distribution Section, Library of Congress, who spoke on "Distribution of printed catalog cards by the Library of Congress." There has been a lack of general knowledge regarding the system, especially in the smaller libraries, and the chief purpose of Mr. Hastings's address was to enlighten librarians on the subject. The speaker dwelt largely on the difficulties met with in the card distribution, and made some tentative suggestions as to the methods of meeting these difficulties. "The Card Section," he said, "is daily reminded of the fact that its work is in a high degree relative and dependent. On the one hand, it must meet the needs of subscribing libraries, or its outside distributing points are likely to become vanishing points. On the other hand, it must secure the co-operation of the other divisions of the Library of Congress, or it will have no cards to distribute." In speaking of supplying the cards to libraries and individuals by subject for biographical purposes, Mr. Hastings said that it was becoming more and more necessary that every card should contain on its face the information necessary to classify it rationally without looking at the book, and, on the other hand, to consult the book, or even purchase it, on the strength of what is given on the card. Another problem was to determine how far to go in the cataloging of minor school text-books, children's books and the like. Almost nothing seems so ephemeral that it will not find its way to the shelves of some library and result in an order for cards. A description was then given of the inner working of the Card Section and some of its limitations were pointed out.

Mr. F. W. Faxon, of Boston, followed Mr. Hastings, with the announcement of the meeting of the American Library Association, to be held at Niagara Falls, June 22-27, and a letter from the secretary of the Association was read, giving the program of the meeting.

After this announcement there was a discussion of the paper presented by Mr. Hastings, in which T. F. Currier of Harvard University Library, M. D. Bisbee of Dartmouth College, H. C. Wellman of Springfield, W. I. Fletcher of Amherst College, and others, participated. Mr. Currier spoke of the results

which the Harvard Library had attained from the use of the card distribution. Of 780 orders, 392 were ordered by number, and of the latter number they had trouble in receiving only two. All but six of the cards came in one week. For 133 copyrighted books ordered by title they received 89. There were only 13 of the number about which there was any question. They had little trouble in getting non-copyrighted books, except in cases of limited editions. The other speakers had nothing but most unqualified endorsement of the cards. This discussion closed the afternoon session, and the visiting librarians by the kind invitation of the citizens of Springfield, took the steamer *Sylvia* for a sail of two hours on the beautiful Connecticut River, returning about 6 p.m.

The evening session opened at 8 o'clock in the High School hall—a large and unusually beautiful room, and the attendance was somewhat larger than in the afternoon. Mr. Fleischner presided and introduced Mayor Everett E. Stone, who gave a short address of welcome. The speaker of the evening, Mr. Melvil Dewey, director of the New York State Library, was then presented. He took for his subject "The future of the public librarian." Mr. Dewey's address was in his best vein and for an hour he held the close attention of the audience. He followed the development of the library to its present standard and gave an excellent description of what seemed to him to be the ideal library of the future, which he said he would place before the schools in importance. Mr. Dewey said in part: "The future of the public librarian is largely dependent on the future of the book, the library, the reader, and the trustees—the factors with which he has largely to deal. It is only a generation ago that the librarian, especially in Great Britain, was thought of as a kind of upper servant, possibly out-ranking the butler. In a later stage the librarian was a scholar enjoying and profiting by his books, but without realizing the function to which he was destined to attain, of being a teacher. Recent investigations on large numbers of children have shown that the chief influence on the life of the child and through him on the citizen of the future, came not from father, mother, teacher or school, but from the reading of childhood. The librarian of the future who guides more than any other force the reading of the community therefore holds in his hand the longest lever with which man has ever pried. . . . The old librarian stayed at home. . . . Now, and still more in the future, he travels. Quick and cheap transportation is the factor which has most to do with modern progress. In the last decade we have developed a system, still in its infancy, of travelling libraries; home libraries, house libraries, and other variations on the same idea. In the future we shall have also the travelling librarian. The initial work is already done. Plans for a library of a thousand volumes drawn by two horses, or,

cheaper and better, on an automobile truck, have been perfected, and the experiment will soon be in full operation in a western New York county, where the travelling librarian, with his resources, will pass each house every two weeks. The old librarian was an individual working alone and by hand. The librarian of the future in all the larger institutions will become a faculty just as the single teacher has developed into the college faculty, and he will use labor-saving devices and appliances wherever they are found practicable in saving time or money, so that we may fairly say that he will do his work, not by hand but by machinery. Telephones, typewriters, card systems, fountain pens, and every practical aid will be brought into play as freely as they would in a manufactory or commercial office, for the librarian of the future will break loose entirely from the mediæval traditions that seem to make it unprofessional for him to study minute economies."

At the close of Mr. Dewey's address the meeting was adjourned until 9 o'clock Friday morning. Many of the librarians then went from the hall to the library and the art and science museums which were opened for their especial benefit. Friday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock was devoted to business meetings of the individual clubs in the hall of the Art Museum. The Massachusetts and the Western Massachusetts clubs held their annual business meeting. In the Massachusetts Club the annual reports were presented and accepted. A committee, consisting of Miss E. P. Thurston, Mr. Solon F. Whitney and Miss Alice G. Chandler, was appointed by the chair to draw up resolutions on the death of Miss Hannah P. James, of Wilkes-Barré. The following resolutions were reported and adopted:

Whereas, The Massachusetts Library Club has learned with sorrow of the death of Miss Hannah P. James.

Resolved, That we the members of the club desire to unite in expressing our sense of great loss, our appreciation of her enthusiastic spirit and useful and helpful life, and our reverence and affection for her memory.

The following officers were then elected: president, Deloraine P. Corey, chairman trustees Malden Public Library; vice-presidents, Lindsay Swift, Boston Public Library, Miss Ida F. Farrar, City Library, Springfield; secretary, Sam Walter Foss, Somerville Public Library; treasurer (re-elected), Miss Theodosia E. Macurdy, Boston Public Library; recorder (re-elected), Miss Nina E. Browne, secretary A. L. A. Publishing Board.

At 10 o'clock by the courtesy of the directors of the Springfield City Library three special cars were in readiness to take the visitors to the foot of Mt. Tom. At this point the trustees of the Holyoke City Library placed the cars of the Mt. Tom railway at the disposal of the party for the trip up the mountain to the Summit House, where luncheon was taken. The day was perfect, also the arrangements for the comfort of the vis-

itors; the trip was through a country noted for its beauty and the view from Mt. Tom was unsurpassed. After a couple of hours on the mountain, the party separated, some returning to Springfield while others went on to Amherst and Northampton under the guidance of Mr. W. I. Fletcher of Amherst College Library, and Miss Gertrude Fison of the Forbes Library, Northampton.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. E. Bostwick, New York Public Library.

Secretary: Miss Grace Rose, Public Library, Buffalo.

Treasurer: E. W. Gaillard, Webster Free Library, New York City.

The eight library institute meetings conducted under the care of the New York Library Association have all been held, beginning at Binghamton, April 28, and closing at Middletown, May 22. In connection with these institutes eight district library clubs have been started, one for each section in which an institute was held. The record of these clubs is as follows:

At Binghamton Institute, April 29, 1903, the Southern Tier Library Club was formed. *President,* G. H. Miller, Binghamton; *vice-president,* Mrs. K. D. Andrews, Elmira; *secretary and treasurer,* Miss K. S. Peck, Binghamton.

At the Olean Institute, May 1, 1903, the Olean District Library Club. *President,* Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Jamestown; *vice-president,* D. E. Batcheller, Olean; *secretary,* Miss E. W. Green, Jamestown; *treasurer,* Miss E. Brown, Olean.

At the Syracuse Institute, May 6, 1903, the Central New York Library Club. *President,* J. W. Smith, Syracuse; *vice-president,* Miss E. P. Clarke, Auburn; *secretary and treasurer,* E. W. Mundy, Syracuse.

At the Geneva Institute, May 8, 1903, the Lake County Library Club. *President,* W. H. Truesdale, Geneva; *vice-president,* Miss I. P. Granger, Canandaigua; *secretary and treasurer,* Miss C. F. Webster, Geneseo.

At the Utica Institute, May 13, 1903, the Mohawk Valley Library Club. *President,* A. L. Peck, Gloversville; *vice-president,* Miss Carrie Richardson, Ilion; *secretary* Miss Walter I. Bullock, Utica; *treasurer,* Miss Eugenie Stevens, Rome.

At the Ogdensburg Institute, May 15, 1903, the St. Lawrence Library Club. *President,* George J. Whipple, Malone; *vice-president,* Mrs. Frances M. Webster, Adams; *secretary,* Frank W. Hutchins, Ogdensburg; *treasurer,* Mrs. L. P. Hale, Canton.

At the Albany Institute, May 20, 1903, the Hudson River Library Club. *President,* Melvil Dewey, Albany; *vice-president,* Miss Maria R. Audubon, Salem; *secretary,* Miss Anna H. Rodgers, Albany; *treasurer,* Miss Kate A. Farnham, Troy.

At the Middletown Institute, May 22, 1903,

the Highland Library Club. *President,* Miss Mary K. Van Keuren, Middletown; *vice-president,* Mrs. Joel Whitten, Pine Bush; *secretary and treasurer,* Miss Elisabeth G. Thorne, Port Jervis.

A uniform constitution has been adopted for these clubs. Their object is "to promote library interests," and the annual dues are, for library employees, 25 cents; for other persons, \$1. It is provided that the annual meeting shall be held at the time and place of the annual library institute of the district, and it is the expectation that in another year the evening session of each meeting will be the annual meeting of the club while the other sessions, being rather instructional in their character, will still be under the direction of the state committee on institutes.

Library Clubs.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Irene Warren, School of Education, University of Chicago.

Secretary: Renée B. Stern, 5515 Woodlawn ave.

Treasurer: C. A. Torrey, University of Chicago.

The last meeting of the club for the season 1902-3 was held Thursday evening, May 14, in the rooms of the Library Bureau. The meeting was called to order by the president, Miss Warren, at 8:40 and an hour devoted to hearing reports from the officers and committees, suggestions for future work and the election of officers for the ensuing year. The remainder of the evening was spent in an inspection of the new quarters of the Library Bureau. The following new members were elected: W. M. Morton, Charles H. Brown, Blanche Seely. Resignations read and accepted from Mr. and Mrs. Abernethy and Agnes Doniat.

Reports were read from the committee on distribution of the Union Periodical List, the committee on the Cook county jail library; the delegate to the Society for School Extension, and the committee on Home Libraries. The president's report reviewed the work of the past year and made suggestions regarding future activities. On motion of Miss Hawley, the president was authorized to appoint a committee to study the various systems of home library work and report on the advisability of the club enlarging its work in this field next season. Mr. Hopkins in seconding this motion spoke of the value of work which may be done by the club and instanced the fact that over 500 incomplete sets of periodicals have been filled out as a result of the publication of the Union List, to which the John Crerar Library is about publishing the first supplement.

The treasurer reported a balance of \$24.84 in the treasury. Informal statements were also made concerning the work of the Orches-

tral Association Committee and the plans for the A. L. A. meeting this summer.

The nominating committee, through its chairman, Mr. Roden, presented the list of officers for the following year. They were unanimously elected as follows:

President, Irene Warren, School of Education, University of Chicago; 1st vice-president, Herbert A. Gould, A. C. McClurg & Co.; 2d vice-president, Caroline McIlvaine, Chicago Historical Society; secretary, Renée B. Stern, 5515 Woodlawn ave.; treasurer, C. A. Larson, Chicago Public Library. Present 30. **RENEE B. STERN, Secretary.**

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Edwin W. Gaillard, Webster Free Library.

Secretary: Miss Mary E. Miller, Library Equitable Life Insurance Co., 120 Broadway.

Treasurer: Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, Columbia University Library.

A meeting of the New York Library Club was held in the lecture hall of the Botanical Museum in Bronx Park, Thursday, May 14, 1903, at 2.30 p.m. Dr. Nathaniel L. Britton, director in chief of the Botanical Society, very heartily extended a few words of welcome and invited the librarians to visit the botanical and biological library and laboratories and later the extensive conservatories.

The committee on suburban institutes reported progress in making preparations for the May institute to be held at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. The treasurer's report was received showing a balance in bank of \$22.50 and unpaid bills amounting to \$44.25.

The report of the nominating committee was presented and on motion of Mr. Hill the ticket was elected by one vote cast by the secretary. It was as follows: president, Edwin W. Gaillard; vice-presidents, John Cotton Dana, Miss Helen E. Haines; secretary, Miss Mary E. Miller; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Baldwin.

Silas H. Berry gave an address illustrated by stereopticon slides on "Some flower structures and their meanings." This although not a library topic was well suited to the surroundings, as a collection of flowers and flowering plants was on exhibition in the adjoining room under the auspices of the New York Horticultural Society.

Before adjournment a vote of thanks was extended to the New York Botanical Garden Association for the use of its hall.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Susan A. Hutchinson, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Secretary: Miss Mary L. Davis, Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn.

Treasurer: Miss Sara Jacobsen, Brooklyn Public Library, City Park Branch.

The 18th regular meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held on Saturday afternoon, May 23, at the High School, Free-

port, in connection with the second library institute held on Long Island. Mr. Frank P. Hill was in the chair. There were 55 persons present, more than half of these being non-members of the club who had been invited to the institute.

The report of the auditing committee, finding the accounts of the treasurer correct, was read and accepted. The club then proceeded to a consideration of the program, which opened with a paper by Dr. F. T. De Lano, trustee of the Rockville Centre Library, entitled "How to arouse library interest in a community." Dr. De Lano spoke earnestly of the value of the public library and of its necessity even in townships or villages of only 1000 inhabitants. Taking as an illustration the work done in starting and maintaining a library by a few energetic people in Westport, N. Y., he made it clear that by an adaptation of methods to conditions, much could be accomplished in even the most unpromising places. Mr. W. R. Eastman, of Albany, and Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Sea Cliff, took part in the discussion which followed. Mr. Eastman cautioned those asking for help in starting a library not to be too modest in their demands lest they cheapen their object in the public estimation. Rev. Mr. Johnson spoke of the difficulty of awakening interest, and thought the argument that "success will bring success" the only forcible one.

The motion was then carried that a resolution be drafted thanking the residents of Freeport for their courtesy to the club, and the chair appointed Miss Hitchler, Miss Rathbone and Miss Field a committee to prepare the same.

Then followed two papers on "How to make a library useful" written by Miss E. L. Adams, of the Plainfield (N. J.) Public Library, and Miss Witham, of the Brooklyn Public Library, and read respectively by Miss Patten and Miss Hitchler. These are printed elsewhere. Miss Jacobsen, Mr. Eastman, Mr. Harper and Miss Rathbone took part in the discussion which followed.

A paper on "Training possible to librarians of small libraries," written by Miss Plummer, of the Pratt Institute Library, and read by Miss Hutchinson, concluded the program. Miss Plummer recommended the two summer schools of the state, spoke of the benefit to be gained from a paid apprenticeship in a well-managed library, of the difficulties of satisfactory instruction by correspondence courses, and advised consultation with the State Inspector of Libraries before deciding on either of the latter named methods. Owing to the lateness of the hour no discussion followed this paper, and after passing resolutions of thanks to the local hosts the meeting adjourned. **MARY L. DAVIS, Secretary.**

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY INSTITUTE.

A library institute under the auspices of the club was arranged by the institute committee and held at Freeport, L. I., on Sat-

urday, May 23. The morning session was attended by 30 persons, representing the school and public libraries of 10 neighboring villages. Miss Rathbone, chairman of the committee and of the meeting, gave a brief history of the library institute idea in New York state.

Mr. Charles G. Leland, supervisor of school libraries in Greater New York, then described the method and approximate cost of introducing class-room libraries into a school. He estimated that \$35 would be sufficient for each room, making \$350 for a school of 10 grades, which expense would be considerably lessened in the case of most schools by their having a small general library on hand as a partial source of supply. He urged that the selection of books be made by the co-operation of the teachers and the librarian of the public library. The value of the library in stimulating enthusiasm and community spirit among the scholars was emphasized, and several striking illustrations given from the experience of the speaker and of the teachers with whom he had come in contact to show the moral as well as educational benefit of the class-room library. Mr. Leland concluded with the statement that the important thing is after all "not what a boy knows, but what he loves." An animated discussion followed as to the number of books, how often they should be changed, whether their ownership should be vested in the school or in the public library; how the principal could be interested to introduce the plan; the influence of the books upon the children and their parents; and the details of their administration. In this both teachers and librarians took an active part.

Miss R. A. Stevens, of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, spoke of the school library from the teacher's point of view. She dwelt upon the necessity of reading to bring people into contact with the broader interests of the world, and to develop the power of allusion, imagination, a discriminating knowledge of words, and a sense of humor. She recommended for this, fairy-tales, the classic myths, standard romantic novels, stories of animal life, and clever nonsense books. As a preventive to the growth of anarchistic and socialistic ideas, she named the stories of English life like "John Halifax," "Cranford," "Tom Brown," and Mrs. Ewing's tales. That the teacher must love books and reading, that she should be trained in this rather than in methods, was especially emphasized both by Miss Stevens and in the discussion. Several teachers added the testimony of their experience, among them Miss Hawkins and Miss Waite of the Freeport School.

The afternoon session of the institute was merged in the regular meeting of the club, and was preceded and followed by a pleasant evidence of the hospitality of the residents of Freeport, who entertained all visitors at luncheon and dinner. In the evening Dr. Can-

field made a public address, in the High School building, upon the place of the public library in the community. The entire program of the day was interesting and vital.

IRENE A. HACKETT,
Secretary for the committee.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The annual visit was made this year to the libraries of Baltimore and Washington, May 13-16. In Baltimore, the class went first to the Johns Hopkins University Library, then to the Peabody Institute and Enoch Pratt Free Library. Each of these representing a different type of library, offered much of interest to the students. Arriving in Washington in the evening, several members of the class went to the Library of Congress to see it at night. Others waited until Thursday morning when the whole party assembled in the Senate Chamber to be welcomed by Mr. Putnam. Several graduates of the library school, members of the staff, then escorted them through the building. The afternoon was spent in going through the Surgeon-General's Library, and the libraries of the National Museum and Department of Agriculture. Mr. Scudder of the National Museum showed the class the very interesting children's museum in the Smithsonian Institution. On Friday morning, the Documents Office was visited, Miss Fichtenkam explaining the work done on the various document catalogs and indexes. At the Bureau of Education, the chief interest centred in the "A. L. A. library," the catalog of which has been so constantly used during the year. In the afternoon the program was devoted to visiting the new Public Library of the District of Columbia. Col. Flint showed the many interesting features of the new building. This ended the library visits, but the majority of the students remained on Saturday to do some sight-seeing. The students were much impressed by the kindness and cordiality with which they were everywhere received and returned to the closing of their year's work with renewed interest in their future profession.

NOTES.

Commencement exercises were held June 9. The graduates are: Bessy Forsyth Bache, Susan Katherine Becker, Marie Estelle Binford, Edith Julia Chamberlain, Jane Evans, Emily Jane Fell, Rosalie V. Halsey, Helen A. Keiser, Bessie McCord, Ina Forrest Nelson, Nina Kate Preston, Daisy Mary Smith, Margaret Clark Smith, Ora Ioneene Smith, Elfreda Stebbins, Helen Ackley Stiles, Helen Danetts Subers, Irene Du Pont Winans.

Miss Julia D. Brown, class of '01, instructor in the library school of the institute, has resigned, and Miss Fanny S. Mather, class

of '01, has been appointed in her place. Miss Mather will enter upon her duties in September. Miss Mather is now cataloging the library of the Westtown Boarding School, Westtown, Pa.

Miss Ora I. Smith and Miss Susan K. Becker, class of '03, have been engaged as temporary catalogers in the library of the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Ina F. Nelson, class of '03, is assisting in the cataloging of the library of the Jefferson Medical College.

Miss Mary P. Farr is organizing the Public Library of Middleboro, Mass.

Mrs. J. A. Jones, class of '02, has been appointed librarian of St. Mary's College, Dallas, Texas.

Miss Ruth Palen, class of '95, has been appointed departmental librarian in the Library of the University of Pennsylvania.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Miss Austin, Library School, 1903, has been appointed librarian of the Madison Square Church House, succeeding Miss Burnet, 1901, who has resigned.

Miss Adams, 1903, has been appointed assistant in the library of the Y. W. C. A., New York, in place of Miss Clendenin, 1901, who has resigned in order to take the historical course next year.

Miss Claflin, 1903, has accepted the position of librarian of a new library just established at South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

The Misses Clarke, Fritz, Gleason, Miller, and Morris have engaged to substitute in New York and Brooklyn libraries during the summer.

Mr. Herbert Cowing, 1903, has been appointed to undertake the organization of the new Sheephead Bay Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Miss Lillian Burt, 1902, leaves her present position in the Marietta (Ohio) College Library, to accept one as accession clerk in the Library of the University of California. She will undertake the new work in June.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

CANDIDATES FOR DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LIBRARY SCIENCE, JUNE, 1903.

Abbott, Ruth; Allin, Eugenia; Bennett, Stella; Bowman, Gertrude; Brotherton, Jane Widney (B.S. 1899, Shepardson College); Clinton, Anna Lucile; Daniels, Edna Earle; Darlington, Genevieve; Dodge, Bertha Alma (A.B. 1901, Tufts College); Drake, Jeannette May; Garver, Willia Kathryn; Gold, Katharine Eaton; Goodale, Grace; Hagey, Emma Joanna (A.B. 1898, University of Nebraska); Hawley, Edna May; Hayward, Mabel; Henderson, Mary; Jackson, Fanny Rebecca (A.B. 1896, Rockford College); Jennings, Anna Vivian; Kelley, Grace Osgood; Kennedy,

Helen Theresa; Langworthy, Caroline Valeria; Lefler, Emma Grace; Mann, Alice Calhoun; Matthews, Mary Alice; Merrill, Julia Wright; Randall, Bertha Thatcher (B.L. 1893, Smith College); Simpson, Frances (M.L. 1898, Northwestern University); Stansbury, Alta Louise; Street, Marietta Louise; Swezey, Anne Davies; Vance, Edna Cecilia; Wiley, Vonie Ames; Woodmansee, Ralph Cullom; Worth, Lynne Griswold.

NOTES.

Mr. Herbert Putnam received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Illinois on Commencement Day, June 10.

The following appointments have been made since the last report:

Miss Emma Joanna Hagey, B.L.S. 1903, librarian Public Library, Beatrice, Neb.

Miss Julia Wright Merrill, B.L.S. 1903, instructor Wisconsin Summer School for Librarians.

Miss Jeannette May Drake, reviser, Wisconsin Summer School for Librarians.

Miss Anna Louise Sittler, of the class of 1904, will act as librarian of the Newton (Ia.) Public Library during the summer months.

Misses Alice Bourland Coy, Nelle Goodwin Hewitt, Edna Hopkins, Della Frances Northey and Belle Sweet, all members of the class of 1904, have been appointed to temporary positions in the Cincinnati Public Library.

Reviews.

BRITISH MUSEUM. Subject index of the modern works added to the library of the British Museum in the years 1881-1900; edited by G. K. Fortescue. vol. 1, A-E. London, British Museum, [etc.], 1902. 1015 p. 4to.

Any publication of the British Museum is of importance; and a catalog issued by that library is sure to command attention and respect. The appearance of the first volume of the subject index to the modern works purchased between 1881 and 1900 is therefore an event of note in the library world. The magnificent author catalog of the Museum is probably the best known and most frequently consulted book in the cataloging departments of our libraries. The three volumes of the subject index previously issued are also both well known and highly valued. The present volume from the hands of the same editor as its predecessors is the first of three; the second is promised for the coming summer. Its thousand pages cover the alphabet from A to the end of E. The following sentences quoted from the preface will serve to show both the aims and the limitations of the work:

[This work] "has been formed by incorporating the three subject indexes published by the trustees in 1886, 1891, 1897, and by adding to them the titles of the books issued during the years 1896 to 1900, as well as those of the

Slavonic, Hungarian, and Finnish books published between 1881 and 1900, which were not included in the former indexes. . . . Every effort has been made to supplement the considerable number of entries of standard works which have been reprinted during the past twenty years, and the index will be found to contain, in addition to recent books, a large proportion of the best literature of the nineteenth and earlier centuries. . . . Books which are practically unclassifiable are omitted, as are also novels, poems, plays, editions of the collected works of authors, and volumes of miscellaneous essays."

It is thus seen that the present catalog covers only books printed between 1881 and 1900, and necessarily excludes a very large part of the current accessions recorded in the author catalog and in its supplement. Furthermore it excludes biographical and critical works dealing with a single individual save as these can be grouped under national and literary designations. This omission is, however, remedied by the insertion of very many of these last mentioned works in the author catalog under the person treated as subject, as all users of that catalog are aware. This bulky volume and its companions will not, therefore, register by any means all the modern books acquired by the British Museum in the twenty years covered by its title. Probably its usefulness is in no way diminished by these omissions, and the cost of publication—prohibitive even with these restrictions, for most libraries—is thereby greatly reduced.

Catalogs and bibliographies defy reviewing save as they exhibit principles of manufacture. These principles necessarily group themselves into two classes: first, those governing the selection of material, second, those governing its presentation. We have already seen the limitations set to the work, *i.e.*, the dates, both of acquisition and publication, and also the exclusion of certain types of works falling within those dates. These are matters with which the reviewer can have no concern. If a library chooses to begin a catalog with 1881 or with 1875, it is entirely its own business; similarly its exclusion of classes of books from any list must be governed by its general policy, particularly as expressed in its other publications.

Of matters falling in the second group the character of the subject-headings is naturally the first topic for consideration, the arrangement under sub-heads the second, and typographical peculiarities the last point of interest. With this second class of topics we enter on matters of universal interest to librarians. This catalog purports to be an alphabetically arranged subject index. It is not a "classed catalog," although there are inevitably some headings which could easily be ranged under the latter style of cataloging. Now a subject index must necessarily be specific and definite in its headings. The present volume in most cases fills this requirement admirably. It

seems to me that in this direction we have a fruitful field for further study and experiment. No list or standard of subject-headings so far published, and no catalog known to me are entirely satisfactory in this respect. The work under review is one of the best in this regard. We have arrived at a reasonable degree of uniformity in most matters of main author entry. In Europe and America practice does not vary widely in the great majority of cases. But in the matter of subject-headings for a subject catalog there is the widest divergence. Every catalog of this character published adds to our materials for a comparative study of subject-headings and the principles underlying their adoption.

Under the names of countries and other geographical headings are found the following sub-divisions: Antiquities, Army, Colonies, Constitution and Government, History, Law (general systems and codes), Navy, Politics, Social life, Topography, Trade and finance. These seem neither entirely adequate nor wholly logical. They prove, however, excellent guides in practical use of the index. More sub-headings in this department would, it seems, be a decided improvement. Provision is made for the geographical treatment of such subjects as Architecture and Education by using the names of countries and regions as sub-headings under such topics.

The arrangement of titles under main headings and sub-headings is avowedly first chronological, and then alphabetical under each year. The reason given in the preface for this method of grouping is that thus the most recent books, or the books covering the publications of a given period, can be consulted with ease. The objections to this arrangement are, of course, familiar. As much may, perhaps, be said for one method of arrangement of titles as for another, but whichever method is adopted, it goes without saying that it should be strictly followed and the inherent difficulties removed—as far as possible—by typographical devices. Neither of these essential precautions has been observed in this work; with the result that the arrangement in many cases is neither chronological nor alphabetical. Much confusion and difficulty arise from this unfortunate condition of affairs, due, probably, to laxity in proofreading. This criticism is not based on a few isolated instances, but is true of many pages consulted in all parts of the book.

Even where the chronological and subsequent alphabetical order have been strictly observed the page is an exceedingly difficult one to consult. As the arrangement is by years, it would seem not unreasonable to expect that the date—the catchword in this case—or at least the first occurrence of the date, should be printed in bold-faced type. Since this is not done, and since the alphabetical order necessarily varies constantly, it is by no means easy to discover the information sought. Typographically this vol-

time will not rank with the author catalog of the Museum.

Despite these defects, the first volume of this subject index is a most valuable work. The faults of arrangement can easily be avoided in the subsequent volumes. The users of the British Museum are to be congratulated most heartily on this provision for their assistance in discovering the resources of the library.

WM. WARNER BISHOP.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S GIFTS nearing \$100,000,000 mark: appropriations made for building and endowment of libraries, colleges and other institutions larger than ever during the past year. (*In New York Times*, May 17, 3 col.)

A tabulated record, not fully complete as regards library gifts at least.

BURFEE, Lawrence J. Modern public libraries and their methods; from Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. 2d ser., 1902-1903, v. 8, sect. 2. Ottawa, Hope & Sons; Toronto, Copp-Clark Co., 1902. 48 p. O.

A general condensed review of public library history and the development of modern features of administration. Although presented to the society on May 27, 1902, and bearing imprint date of 1902, the reprint was only recently issued.

The *Library Association Record* for May has as leading articles an account of the "Jubilee of the Manchester Public Free Libraries," "Libraries and reading circles," by J. Potter Briscoe; and "Disputed points in cataloging," by W. C. Plant. Mr. Briscoe devotes himself mainly to the National Home Reading Union, and urges its closer affiliation with public libraries.

The *Library World* for May contains a clever article on "Fictionitis," by "Sherlock Corentin Dupin Bucket Lecoq Holmes." It is designed to show that "fictionitis is really a dangerous disease which is afflicting some of the best librarians of England and America," its leading symptom being the tendency to annotate or "evaluate" novels without reading them. This, it is pointed out, leads to sad errors in chronology and topography, and examples are given, from Ainsworth, Scott and Cooper, of the errors in dates assigned by well known annotators.

SMITH, Katherine L. Where the little ones read in cities. (*In The Criterion*, May, p. 34-35, il.)

A short account of the children's rooms in the libraries of Boston, Minneapolis, Providence, and other cities.

LOCAL.

Bangor (Me.) P. L. (20th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1902.) Added 3242; total 52,569. Issued, home use 81,572 (fict., incl. juv. 65,037); reading room use 21,548. Membership cards issued 2265. Receipts \$4070.91; expenses \$3210.04.

Bloomfield, Ct. Prosser P. L. The formal opening exercises of the library were held on the afternoon of May 19. It is situated in the combination town and library building completed last autumn by the town, and its rooms are beautifully finished and fitted. There are about 700 volumes on the shelves and 33 periodicals are on file. Miss Emily J. Wilcox is the librarian.

Blue Island, Chicago, Ill. Carnegie L. The new Carnegie library was formally opened on May 25. The building cost \$15,000, the site being furnished by the town.

BOSTON ATHENAEUM: history of the institution and building. (*In Boston Transcript*, May 15, 3 col.)

Boston, Mass. Insurance L. Assoc. (Rpt.—year ending Jan. 1, 1903.) Added 450; total 3368. Attendance 4092. "The number of inquiries concerning matters relating to insurance literature is increasing every year. These inquiries come from every part of the English-speaking world." Early in the year a legacy of \$4154.54 from the late John C. Paige, was received.

Appended to the report is a dictionary list of the accessions made to the collection since the publication in 1899 of the catalog of the library compiled by Henry E. Hess. It includes also reference to articles in periodicals, society publications, etc.

Bradford, Pa. Carnegie L. (3d rpt.—year ending March 1, 1903.) Added 1438; total 8633. Issued, home use 83,417 (fict. 7154%; juv. fict. 1456%). New registration 1476; cards in use 5434. Receipts \$7530.90; expenses \$5576.34.

As the library was opened on July 1, 1901, this is the first report to cover a full year's work. "It has been a year of continued success and development, a year in which the promise of our earlier months has become fulfillment." Mr. Fletcher points out that the weak point in the circulation is the percentage of fiction, which is even higher than in the previous year. He says: "Again it is necessary to refer to the lack of quality in the reading done, the quantity being all that could be desired. It is inevitable probably that the process of raising the standard of reading should, in any community, be a slow one, and especially so here. It is our opinion that most can be accomplished in this line by making special efforts to add recent and interesting books in the classes outside of fiction, calling attention to them through the

publication of lists, both printed and in the newspapers; by the posting of bulletin notices, and other similar means. In so good a cause we certainly need not hesitate to adopt a few modern advertising methods."

The resources of the library are only barely sufficient for its immediate purposes, and the librarian again points out that the hours of service for the staff are "out of all proportion to the salaries paid, and, in addition to this, are much longer than a proper consideration of health would dictate."

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. The amended bill providing for the consolidation of the Brooklyn and Brooklyn Public libraries was passed by the state legislature on April 15 and was signed by the mayor on April 23. A meeting of the directors of the consolidated institution was held in the governor's room of the New York City Hall on June 4, Mayor Low presiding. Organization of the new board of directors was effected as follows: president, David A. Boody; vice-president, William A. White of the Brooklyn Library; secretary, Dr. T. J. Backus of the Brooklyn Library, and treasurer, John W. Devoy of the Brooklyn Public Library. They will serve until the third Tuesday in February, 1904, when under the terms of the consolidation act the directors will hold their first annual meeting. The principal business before the meeting was the division of the 22 directors of both libraries into five classes, as provided by the consolidation law. The first class is to serve for one year, the second for two years, the third for three years, the fourth for four years and the fifth for five years. The selection was made by drawing lots, with the following results: First class, terms to expire in 1904; from the Brooklyn Library, S. B. Chittenden and Frank Lyman; from the Brooklyn Public Library, Thomas P. Peters and Edward Kaufman.

Second class, terms to expire in 1905; from the Brooklyn Library, Edward M. Shepard and Frederic A. Ward; from the Brooklyn Public Library, John W. Devoy, Harrington Putnam and Abner S. Haight.

Third class, terms to expire in 1906; from the Brooklyn Library, J. L. Morgan and General Alfred C. Barnes; from the Brooklyn Public Library, R. Ross Appleton and David A. Boody.

Fourth class, terms to expire in 1907; from the Brooklyn Library, R. R. Bowker and Alexander E. Orr; from the Brooklyn Public Library, Fred C. Cocheu and D. M. Summers.

Fifth class, terms to expire in 1908; from the Brooklyn Library, William A. White, Theodore L. Frothingham and Dr. T. J. Backus; from the Brooklyn Public Library, Daniel W. McWilliams and Colonel Andrew D. Baird.

The report of the committee, which was adopted, provides that the by-laws of the Brooklyn Public Library shall be the by-laws

of the governing board of the two organizations united by the Morgan law, with the exception of certain of the rules which have been amended to suit the new organization.

In the suit for reinstatement in the library service brought by Mrs. Mary E. Craigie against the library directors, an alternative writ of mandamus was granted to Mrs. Craigie on June 2 by Justice Garretson. The application was for a peremptory writ to compel her reinstatement, but the judge in his decision stated that he was of the opinion that an alternative writ was the proper proceeding in order to have the question at issue brought before a jury. The main point at issue is that the plaintiff was appointed by the board of directors and that her removal, not by that board, but on recommendation of the administration committee, was improper and ineffective.

The library has rented and fitted up a good-sized store near the administration offices, to be used for the double purpose of storing public documents and of receiving and preparing books for new branches prior to the date of opening. The documents will be arranged in order and will be accessible to the public.

The chief administrative change in the branches has been the simplifying of the cataloging. In view of the facts, first, that the branch collections are on open shelves, so that the catalogs are little used by the public; and second, that the staff can fall back on the branch shelf lists, or on the very elaborate union-catalog, shelf-list, and accessions book, it was felt that as little time as possible should be spent by branches on cataloging. In future the branches will omit: author's full name, pseudonym, etc., all imprint except number of volumes and date of publication, all underscoring, accession-numbers, and joint-author cards (substituting references); also—in the great majority of cases—contents, analyticals, series, notes and entries, translator and editor cards, and many minor points.

To further decrease the time spent on cataloging, the library has adopted, for both union and branch catalogs, the modification of subject entries by means of reference to class-number which was suggested by Miss Alice S. Tyler in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for January, 1903; but in the branch catalogs the reference is from the subject direct to the shelves, instead of to the shelf-lists.

Bryn Mawr (Pa.) College L. The cornerstone of the new college library building was laid on June 4, in connection with the commencement exercises.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Carnegie L. At a meeting of the board of trustees on May 28, Miss Margaret Dunlap was unanimously elected librarian of the Carnegie Library, now in course of establishment. Miss Dunlap has for several years been librarian of the Chattanooga Library Association, which will

be merged in, and form the nucleus of, the Carnegie Library. She has given devoted service, and her election has been received with general satisfaction. On the evening of April 30 the board of trustees selected plans for the new library building. These call for a building costing \$45,000, in the renaissance style, two-storied, 97 x 54 feet in dimensions. Free access is arranged for in the delivery room, and there is a children's room. In the basement a library for negroes is provided, with a separate entrance, which will be in charge of a colored librarian. The stacks are five-storied, with a book capacity of 70,000 v. The new building will bear the inscription "Chattanooga Public Library: Carnegie building."

Chicago, Ill. John Crerar L. (8th rpt., 1902.) Added 13,000; total 89,219. There are 1654 periodicals currently received, of which 1456 are subscribed for at a total cost of \$5281.57. There was a recorded attendance of 66,512 visitors, and the total use of books and periodicals is estimated at 155,000. 1167 readers were admitted to the stacks. The increase in attendance and in use of books over the previous year was 22 and 23 per cent. respectively, and the increase of holiday use was in a like ratio. The special points brought out in the report are: "the continued increase, beyond expectation, in the use made of the library; second, the very considerable increase in its collections through the purchase of the Ely collection, by purchases at the Milne-Edwards sale, and by gift; third, the great number of interruptions of the routine work through absences or resignations; and fourth, the purchase of printed catalog cards from the Library of Congress."

The greatest demand has been, as usual, for works in the natural sciences, but "the calls for landscape gardening, industrial art, and photography have more than doubled, and those for political economy, astronomy and agriculture have increased more than one-half. On the other hand, calls for philosophy and logic have diminished more than one-half, and those for bibliography and mathematics about one-fifth."

Some interesting deductions are made regarding the cost of printing from electrotype plates of catalog card entries—the method followed in the two last publications of the library, the "List of periodicals" and the "List of bibliographies of special subjects." It is found that in editions of 1000 copies, there is no economy in the use of electrotypes. For the present only such titles are electrotyped as it is known will be wanted for bulletins already undertaken or planned. These include a list of scientific dictionaries, a list of histories of the sciences, a second edition of the "List of books in the reading room," and a supplement to the "List of serials in the public libraries of Chicago and Evanston."

"The most notable purchase of the year,

indeed of any year, has been that of the collection of Professor Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin. It covers the whole of political economy, but is especially strong in works dealing with the American labor and social movement. It comprises some 4000 volumes, 600 of them being bound volumes of labor periodicals, and some 4000 pamphlets. At present it is stored in the forty cases which it fills, awaiting the decision of the board as to its treatment. Unfortunately the limited space in the present quarters prevents any display of the collection until the work of entering on the accession books and of classification has been done." At the sale of the third portion of the Milne-Edwards collection 207 lots, of 559 v., were secured at a cost of \$2300. "While relatively unimportant, the purchase adds considerably to the strength of the library on invertebrate zoology."

The use of the Library of Congress printed catalog cards is considered at some length. The number of orders given by the library during the year was 6358, and reports were received on 5544; in all 2512 titles were received and paid for. Of the cards received 91 could not be used. Of these 44 were due to errors of the library, 13 to errors of the Library of Congress, and 34 were unavoidable. The direct saving effected by the cards is estimated at about 20 cents a title; "or assuming 2500 titles are purchased each year, at \$500 a year." The statistics and deductions regarding the use of the cards are most interesting, and deserve careful consideration.

Columbus (Ind.) P. L. The Carnegie library building was dedicated on June 1. Mr. Carnegie's gift to the building was \$15,000, to which the city added \$7500, and Joseph Irwin \$2500. The library contains about 6000 v.

Concord (Mass.) F. P. L. (30th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1903.) Added 849; total 33,661. Issued, home use 30,899.

"A new bulletin of the books, nearly 3000 volumes, that have been added to the library during 1900, 1901 and 1902, will soon be completed."

Concord (N. H.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1902.) Added, 800; total 25,082. Issued, home use 88,306 (fict. 72 %.) New registration 704.

There is evidence of alert and interested work in this short report. Increasing use of the reference room was especially manifest during the year by club women and school children. "High school pupils come across the street, by permission, in school hours to this room for work, and if the library is thus privileged to become a higher school, we realize it is owing to the co-operation of the teachers in the city." Much of this close relationship is regarded as due to "the ideal proximity of school-house and library, and the central sunny situation of the latter."

More room is greatly needed, not only for reference work but for the accommodation of the children, the so-called boys' room in the basement being not well adapted to its purpose. Several art exhibits have been held, with the aid of the Library Art Club.

Connellsville, Pa. Carnegie F. L. The new library building was formally dedicated on the evening of April 30, and routine work began on the following morning. The chief address at the dedication exercises was made by William E. Stevenson, librarian of the Carnegie Library, of Allegheny. The building cost \$50,000.

Derby (Ct.) P. L. The first annual report of the library, for the year ending April 30, 1903, gives the following facts: Added 668; total 6554. Issued, home use 9548 (fict. 64.2 %). Cards issued 1170, or to 14.7 % of the population.

The library building, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. Holton Wood, was completed on Dec. 27, 1902, and the library was opened to the public on Feb. 12, 1903. "It has been our good fortune to be able to start with a completely equipped building and with an unusually large supply of books. This fact, however, has necessitated blending together to some extent, the work of installation with the normal distributing and reading room features of such a library, and has made it impossible, up to the present time, in all respects to reach the full sphere of usefulness which we are confident can be reached after a reasonable time has been allowed for the library to settle into a normal working condition."

Gloversville (N. Y.) P. L. (Rpt., 1902.) Added 735; total 20,966. Issued, home use 62,960; lib. use 7584. Visitors to reading room 40,141. New registration 334.

"Pupils of the common schools have used 12,121 volumes selected from their special lists, the students of the high school 6410 volumes. During the year 60 volumes have been sent to the high school for class use. Study clubs used 226 books, while the teachers of the public schools independent from their individual readings have used 450 volumes directly in connection with their school work."

"For the first time in its history the library has met competition with pay circulating libraries. However, this is rather to be welcomed as it shows that a number of people have become so interested in books as to be willing to pay for the privilege of using them." It is added that "by far the larger number of the patrons of pay libraries are those whose craving for the latest novel for some reason or other the local public library could not satisfy."

Appended to the report is the usual classed list of the year's accessions.

Greenfield (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending March 9, 1903.) Added 866; total 13,942.

Issued, home use 51,590 (fict., incl. juv. fict. 64 %); books drawn by children formed about 36 per cent. of the total circulation. New registration 988; cards in use 2548, of which 662 are held by children. Receipts \$2447.92; expenses \$2365.40.

"The experiment of lending copies of popular novels and other recent books at a charge of one cent a day has been most satisfactory. This fee pays the total expense including books, service, and supplies. The number of titles in the collection is 48. Their popularity having passed, 16 volumes have been transferred to the library. The receipts have been \$106.38 and the expenditures for all purposes amount to \$66.75."

Collections of books are lent to the schools in the village, and a carefully worked out scheme of "vacation reading" was carried through in the summer, certificates being issued to 25 boys and 58 girls who followed out the course. Several exhibits were held through the Library Art Club.

Guthrie, Oklahoma. Carnegie L. The library building was dedicated on May 20, with elaborate exercises.

Indiana library institutes. The following resolution was passed by the Indiana Union of Literary Clubs at its 14th annual meeting held in Crawfordsville, May 19, 20 and 21, 1903:

"Whereas, The Public Library Commission of Indiana has recently undertaken the plan of holding library institutes in various parts of the state, trying to enlist the interest of library directors, librarians, club members and all others who desire the library welfare of Indiana; and

"Whereas, The Indiana Union of Literary Clubs has become identified with the advancement of the library interests of the state; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the educational committee of the union shall appoint, in each library district designated by the Public Library Commission, one library secretary who shall be the head of all the effort of the Indiana Union of Literary Clubs, to aid library work within that district and to co-operate with the commission in any way possible to advance the cause of library extension in Indiana."

Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. Guiteau L. (1st rpt. — year ending March, 1903.) The report gives a brief review of the organization of the library, which was founded by the gift of \$10,000 from Frederic W. Guiteau, made on October 29, 1901. The gift was made on condition that one-half the sum be used for the purchase of books at the outset, and the remainder be held and invested as an endowment fund. Steps were taken to incorporate the library under the control of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and at the village election, on March 18, 1902, Mr. Guiteau's gift was formally accepted and a board of trustees elected. A charter under the University of the State of New York was granted on May 8. Miss Lucile R. Townsend, of Tarrytown, was appointed librarian, and the library was formally opened to the public on July 2, 1902, the reading room having been in use since the

opening of the town hall in May. The library occupies two rooms in the town hall. Its interior fittings were the gift of Miss Helen Miller Gould and are most beautiful. The prevailing tone of the woodwork is a dull green, the walls being inlaid with tiling in blue and white, and the whole effect is artistic in every detail. There are 3600 v. on the shelves, and 30 periodicals are taken in the reading room. The circulation was 11,591, among 743 borrowers, and there were 1491 readers during the year. The library is open daily from 10 to 12, from 2 to 6, and from 7 to 9, Sundays and holidays excepted. A bimonthly bulletin of accessions is published. A series of popular lectures was arranged for the months of January, February, and March, 1903, the expenses being met by the sale of tickets.

Kingston, N. Y. Carnegie L. The cornerstone of the Carnegie library building was laid on the afternoon of May 25.

Lakewood (N. J.) L. Assoc. (Rpt. — year ending April 1, 1903.) Added 141; total 3625. Issued 6262 (fict. 5291.) New members 117.

New shelving and other fittings have been secured from funds secured by entertainments and gifts.

Lancaster (Mass.) Town L. (40th rpt. — year ending March, 1903.) Added 970; total 32,052. Issued, home use 13,276 (fict., incl. juv. 57 %.) New registration 178; total registration 1133. Receipts \$2011.66; expenses \$2036.91.

Since July 1 Miss Virginia M. Keyes has been acting librarian, owing to the failing health of Miss Wood. Among the accessions of the year were 47 volumes of Hakluyt Society publications the gift of John E. Thayer; also "two books by native authors, which we have been long searching after in vain for our Lancastrian — 'De Lara' by Caroline Lee Hentz, and Hannah F. Gould's 'Hymns for children,' copies of which are so rare we are led to believe those now in our possession may be unique." These were given by John C. L. Clark. Seventeen exhibitions of pictures were held during the year, of which six were from the Library Art Club.

Appended to the report is the usual annual dictionary catalog of the year's accessions.

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS: neglected library riches. (*In Washington Post*, May 17.)

Notes some of the works on music in the Library of Congress.

Lincoln, Ill. Carnegie L. The new \$30,000 Carnegie library building was formally transferred to the city on May 6. Mr. Carnegie's gift was \$25,000, to which \$5000 was added by Hon. Stephen A. Foley. The building is of red brick, trimmed with stone; it has a present book capacity of 20,000, with a future capacity of 40,000.

Minnesota Hist. Soc. L. (12th biennial rpt. — two years ending Dec. 31, 1902.) As the 11th annual report was never published it is substantially included in the present report. Added, during four years, about 8000 v.; total 38,228 v., 34,098 unbound v. "The ratio of average annual increase is about 4 per cent." The collection of Minnesota newspapers is regarded as especially valuable, 454 newspapers of the state being now regularly received.

"The Minnesota department of the general library, including books relating particularly to this state, is contained in five large cases. It comprises the journals of the legislature, and the laws enacted; reports of the supreme court; messages and reports of executive officers and departments of the state government; reports of the state university, normal schools, and institutions of correction and charity; catalogs of our colleges and academies; reports of the state geological survey; of county, city, and town officers, boards of trade, railway and other corporations; state, county, city and town histories, atlases, and business directories; the published proceedings and records of the numerous religious, charitable, and social organizations; and many historical, descriptive, biographical, and statistical works, beginning with the narratives of the earliest explorers of the area of Minnesota. This collection numbers 1271 bound books, and about 1500 pamphlets."

New Orleans (La.) P. L. On the receipt of the bequest of \$50,000 from the heirs of the late Simon Hershheim in October, 1902, the name of the library was changed from Fisk Free and Public Library to New Orleans Public Library, with the condition that the names Fisk Library, Simon Hershheim Library, should appear always under the former title.

The library report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1902, has been issued in leaflet form. Additions were 4680; total 48,920. Issued, home use 93,748; reading room use 8226. Readers' cards issued 3212. "If the library is to maintain its usefulness, large appropriations will be necessary."

New York Mercantile L. (82d rpt., 1902.) Added 5442; total 230,290. Issued 108,351 (Eng. fict. 63.79 %.) Ref. use, exclusive of open shelf use, 14,398. Membership 4030. Receipts \$27,120.56; expenses \$25,825.63.

"Notwithstanding the large expenditures made for books and the fact that our delivery system was far from self-supporting, entailing an expenditure of \$2118.93 greater than was received, we are enabled to state that the library is entirely free from debt. All of our obligations have been met, and in addition we are able to show a very substantial balance to our credit in bank."

New York P. L. The library has placed on exhibition at the Lenox building, a collection

of manuscripts, maps, books and engravings illustrating the history of New York under the Dutch. Among the documents shown is a photograph of a letter by P. Schaghen, written in 1626, announcing the purchase of the island of Manhattan from the wild men for the value of sixty guilders, or about \$24. There is also the original letter of Domine Michaelius, written on the Island of Manhattan the 11th of August, 1628, and giving a long and interesting account of the country, its products and climate, the Indians, etc.

The oldest publications about New Netherland are all here, including the first printed account of Henry Hudson's discovery (in English), 1625, the "Liberties and Privileges of New Netherlands," 1630, and the various descriptions and historical accounts of the colony, down to the Articles of Surrender to the English in 1664. Documents signed by Directors William Kieft and Peter Stuyvesant are also on view. There is Stuyvesant's portrait, in a frame made from the wood of the Pear Tree planted by him, together with a picture of the tree before it was blown down.

The oldest view of the city is dated 1651, but is supposed to show its appearance as it was about 1630. The views of New Amsterdam in 1655 and at later dates are also shown, together with a selection of pictures of old Dutch houses. The modern literature of the subject is fully represented by various books and pamphlets. The two original city charters, granted by Thomas Dongan in 1686 and by John Montgomerie in 1731, are given the place of honor in a case by themselves, with the silver box containing the Dongan seal.

New York Society L. (Rpt. — year ending March 31, 1903.) Issued 27,995. No. visitors 19,516, of whom 8,301 were men.

"The almost universal introduction of telephones into private houses and apartments has produced necessary changes in methods of administration. Over one-third of the books which circulate are now sent by messengers or by mail and express, in response to telephone messages or letters."

Among the gifts received during the year were 850 volumes from Mrs. John Romeyn Brodhead, including historical works, rare Americana, sets of proceedings and collections of historical societies, and works in the Dutch language relating to Holland and America.

New York City, University Club L. (Rpt. — year ending Feb. 28, 1903.) Added 721; total 19,541.

The more notable accessions of the year are briefly mentioned. The new catalog was rapidly nearing completion when this report was made, and was finished in April. This means, that, "after a work of over two years the librarian will have reclassified and reanalyzed for subject entries all of the books and, with the exception of some miscellaneous pamphlets

in the college collections, all of the pamphlets on the shelves, calling for the compiling, by a special catalog assistant, of 21,500 new cards."

Network (N. J.) F. P. L. (14th rpt., 1902.) Added 6122; total 82,683. Issued, home use 357,266 (fict. incl. juv. fict. 71.6 %); lost 363, at a total value of about \$200. Attendance in ref. dept. 16,782. New registration 6819; total registration 94,361.

The report covers the first year of Mr. J. C. Dana's work as librarian and is an interesting review of the many activities that the new building has made possible. There are eight delivery stations in operation, and one deposit station with twice-a-week delivery service. Special deliveries of books are made every three weeks to fire stations desiring them, and travelling libraries are sent to the schools and to associations or institutions. The branch maintained at the high school contains 3308 v. and had a daily average attendance of 75 students. During the year an experiment was tried in the establishment of a duplicate collection of popular novels, issued on payment of a cent a day, which has proved entirely satisfactory. The total cost of the collection (531 v. circulated 9057 times) from July to December is given as \$692.56; the income as \$422.95.

In the children's department the use of books has been so large that the shelf capacity of 8000 volumes has often seemed discouragingly limited. The daily average issue in November was 572. "The good order of the girls and boys during our busiest moments is constantly noticed by adult visitors. Our code of principles in conducting the department is very simple. We believe, first, that there should be nothing in the room that could harm any child; and, second, that every child should feel absolute freedom in using the room he owns, unhampered by ceaseless 'don'ts,' and vigilant surveillance. It has ceased to be a surprise to us, though it is always a wonder, that new visitors to the room, children whom we have reason to know are very unruly elsewhere, slip so naturally into the spirit of the place where perfect liberty, which is never abused nor degenerates into license, is the rule. We are very glad to notice also an even more decided improvement in the character of the children's reading than in the amount."

The sending of travelling libraries to the schools is in charge of this department, and 1261 v. are distributed among 13 different schools. "The very elastic system we use in lending travelling libraries to the schools, makes it possible for us to send a large or small library on any subject the teacher desires and to change all or part of the books at any time."

Since October a regular attendant has been provided for the art room, and the department has been more used. "Art books have

been lent when a special need seemed to warrant their absence from the shelves. The public Evening Drawing School has received a temporary loan of 44 books." From the reference department a circular letter was sent in September to all the study clubs in the city and neighboring towns, requesting their programs for the winter season. "Responses were received from nearly all, and the programs are on file at the desk. In cases where the topics permitted, lists were made of books and references bearing on the outlined work."

Local and state associations to the number of 28 have held 162 meetings in the library assembly and study rooms, which have had a total attendance of 9593 persons.

Norwalk (O.) Y. M. L. A. On April 15 final action was taken in the reorganization of the Young Men's Library and Reading Room Association, to permit of the maintenance of a Carnegie library. The revised constitution provides that "after the opening by this association of a free public library, no fee shall be charged any resident of this city for the privilege of using said library." The present members of the society continue members until the expiration of their membership and 27 other members were elected to serve for successive terms of one, two, and three years, respectively, their successors to be elected at the close of their respective terms. It is provided that this membership shall give representation to the Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Firelands Historical Society.

Passaic (N. J.) P. L. The Jane Watson Reid Memorial Library was formally presented to the city on the afternoon of May 16. The library which is the gift of Mr. Peter Reid, of Passaic, as a memorial to his wife, is a branch of the Public Library, and is located in the heart of the mill district of the city. An account of the building and an illustration appeared in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for March, 1902 (27:137-138).

Philadelphia libraries. "A directory of the charitable, social improvement, educational and religious associations and churches of Philadelphia" (828 p.), prepared by the Civic Club, includes a descriptive list of libraries and reading rooms in the city. There are 146 libraries and reading rooms in the list, besides 65 connected with churches. The brief description tells in each case the number of volumes, the objects of the library, the conditions under which it may be used, and an enumeration of special collections. This is so far the most complete list of Philadelphia libraries.

Philadelphia, Academy of Natural Sciences L. (Rpt.) Added 6086, of which 4960 were pamphlets and parts of periodicals.

"The decrease in the number of volumes bound and the slight falling off of receipts from those reported last year are consequent

on the absence of the librarian from May until October, four months' vacation having been kindly granted him by the council for the improvement of his health, an end which was measurably secured by a prolonged stay in Italy."

Philadelphia City Institute L. (51st rpt., 1902.) Added 853; total 27,100. Issued, home use 51,349. Attendance 94,145. Receipts \$8057.18; expenses \$5755.81.

Philadelphia F. L. (7th rpt., 1902.) Added 7897; total 247,080, of which 97,375 are contained in the main library, the 14 branches having collections ranging from 3000 to 25,000 v. each. Issued, home use 1,691,452 (fict. 1,303,941.) Receipts \$143,067.53; expenses \$138,028.11.

An interesting report. Although not strictly coming within the period covered, the most important event noted is the offer of \$1,500,000 from Andrew Carnegie for the erection of 30 branch library buildings, for the acceptance of which an "enabling act" was passed by the last legislature and signed by the Governor on March 20, 1903. Mr. Thomson refers to the fact that the library, although established only in 1891, now consists of a main library, 14 active branches, three special departments, and 92 travelling library stations, and adds: "It will be seen that this library is therefore only ten years old, and yet has accomplished a work far beyond the expectations of the most hopeful of those who believed in the free library movement and were anxious to see it in full activity in Philadelphia. It is now within the power of the board of trustees to establish in 30 separate and suitable locations that number of branch library buildings. It is also within reasonable expectation to look for the establishment of the main library building at the city entrance of the magnificent boulevard proposed to be opened from the city hall to Fairmount Park. In addition, Mr. John Wanamaker has proposed to erect two buildings, the free use of which will be given to the trustees for the purposes of branch library work. The details of this great scheme remain to be worked out, but it is not an overdraft on reasonable hope to believe that in the course of eight or ten years the Free Library of Philadelphia system will consist of an excellent main library building and 30 buildings belonging absolutely to it, in addition to two buildings placed at the disposal of the trustees by the generosity of Mr. Wanamaker."

The activities of each branch are reviewed, especially in regard to the various lectures delivered in nearly all during the season. "The value of having lectures in the various branches is more and more appreciated. If books are liberally provided and at the same time trained lecturers are engaged at the various centers in demonstrating the value of literature and leading people on from point to point in the use of the Free Library, just

so far and just so rapidly will the mass of our people be benefited."

The reduction of the library appropriation by the sum of \$25,000 for the last two years was a serious blow, and it is noted with satisfaction that this year the appropriation has been restored to the amount of \$150,000.

Quincy, Mass. Thomas Crane P. L. (32d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1902.) Added 2354; total not given. Issued, home use 89,503, school use 1805 (fict. 38.5%; juv. fict. 20.5%); lib. use 8668. New registration 1027.

It is thought that the circulation has probably "very nearly reached its maximum and no great enlargement can be expected except through the natural growth of the city's population." There has been a marked decrease in the number of books circulated through the schools and the trustees recommend that steps be taken to bring about a larger use of the library in this direction.

Racine (Wis.) P. L. The cornerstone of the \$50,000 Carnegie library building was laid on the afternoon of May 30.

Rochester, N. Y. Reynolds L. (17th rpt.—year ending Sept. 30, 1902.) Added 2072; total 50,110. Issued, home use 15,009; lib. use 14,292. Attendance 58,497. Expenses \$10,830.40.

It is pointed out that the aim of its managers is to develop the library as primarily a well rounded and effective reference library. The circulating department is a subsidiary feature, and is mainly confined to such books "as are in their nature supplementary of the reference books, or are by reason of merit entitled to the epithet of genuine literature, including that portion of fiction of the 18th and 19th centuries which by universal consent has become recognized as excellent and as permanent contributions to that important class of writing. In this branch of belles lettres the library is reasonably complete."

The library is in close relations with the Rochester Academy of Medicine and the Rochester Society of Engineers, both of which have deposited their collections with the library. The latter organization has just published a catalog of all the works in the engineering collection.

St. Paul (Minn.) P. L. (21st rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1902.) Added 6671; total 59,781. Issued, home use 178,767 (fict. 48.75%; juv. 26.04%). New registration 5518; cards in use 11,440. Receipts \$43,617.62; expenses \$37,488.73.

In the children's department 46,546 v. were issued.

Shelbyville, Ind. Carnegie L. The library building was opened to the public on June 2.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. The library arranged recently for a series of occasional

talks by specialists about the books in the collection. The first of these, given on March 22 by Mr. Guy Kirkham, dealt with books on architecture and was attended by about 40 people. It was untechnical and dealt with the subject from the point of view of those interested in architecture as a means of general culture, as a preparation for travel, as a source of special information (house-planning, decoration, landscape gardening, etc.), or as an aid to practical work. The second talk arranged for was by William T. Hutchins, on gardening. In each case brief reading lists on the subjects were prepared and printed for distribution.

Staten Island (N. Y.) Academy, St. George, S. I. The Staten Island Academy, which maintains the Arthur Winter Memorial Library, announces that beginning Oct. 1, 1903, it will give instruction in library methods. A two year course will be given, open to women graduates of colleges or high schools.

Tulane Univ., Tilton Memorial L., New Orleans, La. The Tilton Memorial Library, as recently completed, is regarded as one of the most attractive and well equipped of the smaller library buildings of the country. Entering through a high central corridor, the reading room is on the left. To the right is the librarian's desk, back of which is a large alcove room. This room has a central dome, with beryl lights, rising to the full height of the building. Above the alcoves and to the left of the dome are the two public documents rooms, on the right are the rooms devoted to the Linton Surget art collection. Above the reading room is a room intended for the art collections of the university. Most of the finishing and decoration is in tones of olive. The library contains about 22,000 v., not including the 2000 volumes in the Linton Surget loan collection.

Utica (N. Y.) P. L. The cornerstone of the new library building was laid on May 4, with simple exercises.

Walpole (Mass.) P. L. The new library building was dedicated on the afternoon of May 14. It cost \$25,000, of which \$15,000 was the gift of Andrew Carnegie, the remainder being raised by citizens. It is of brick, one-storied, with a high stone basement. The stack room has a capacity of 15,000 v., which can be doubled if desired at some future time. Besides the stack room, reading room and reference room there is a children's department and a public document room. The librarian is Miss Margaret Tyacke.

Waltham (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1903.) Added 1028; total 28,628. Issued 63,041 (fict. incl. juv. 83.3%). New registration 1173.

During the year a new fiction catalog was printed and a new system of call numbers adopted.

Warren (O.) L. Assoc. (Rpt. — year ending March 31, 1903.) Added 1053; total 8971. Issued 36,452 v., 6228 magazines. New registration 658; total borrowers 4921. Receipts \$2968.42; expenses \$2224.17.

Weymouth, Mass. Tufts L. (24th rpt. 1902.) Added 651; total not given. Issued, home use 48,184, of which 22,696 were issued through the eight delivery stations; 2953 v. were issued to teachers on special cards. New registration 355; total borrowers 4405. Receipts \$3892.24; expenses \$3818.02.

Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L. (46th rpt. — year ending Feb. 28, 1903.) Added 6795; total 48,892. Issued, home use 226,111 (fict. 49.86 %.) New registration 4862; total cards in use 22,227. Receipts \$17,262.86; expenses \$16,946.19.

A well-arranged and interesting report. The year has been marked by "greater increases in the number of registered borrowers and in the number of books loaned than have been shown by any earlier report. The large gain in both these cases has in part been obtained through the extension of the school circulating system." There are now 9739 public school pupils holding cards, a gain of 2573 over the previous year, and a systematic effort has been made to have teachers induce children to make out borrowers' applications and have them signed by parents. "When parents are unwilling to become responsible, teachers are asked to sign the blank, though the library never enforces a penalty from a teacher in case books are lost or damaged by pupils."

Much of the buying of the year has been devoted to rounding out the collection of standard works. "One reason for such a policy is that the operation of the net price system, as adopted by the American Publishers' Association, has so raised the prices of new books as practically to prohibit the purchase of any except those that are imperatively needed. The book fund has been expended where best returns could be obtained, that is to a great extent on older literature, bought from auction, second-hand and remainder catalogs, and by importation. In this way the library has been permanently improved. The large increase in circulation shows that the library has not suffered in popularity by the adoption of this policy."

The library is a subscriber to the Tabard Inn Library, receiving a monthly service of 125 new popular books; "the adoption of this plan bids fair to prove an economical measure."

All but eight of the 29 schools of the city receive books from the library for home circulation among their pupils.

The work of the children's department has been strengthened, the circulation from this department forming 43.7 per cent. of the entire issue.

During the year the library began the publication of a monthly bulletin of accessions and issued a list of "100 of the best novels."

Wisconsin towns without public libraries. Wisconsin has a number of towns between 1000 and 4000 population which do not enjoy the privileges and benefits of a public library. Of the four cities having a population of over 3000, Hudson has just received and accepted a Carnegie gift under the usual conditions. The other three are Platteville, Prairie du Chien and Sturgeon Bay. There are three cities of between 2000 and 3000 inhabitants without libraries, Burlington, Delavan and Jefferson, and 23 towns of between 1000 and 2000, namely Alma, Augusta, Barron, Boscobel, Cedarburg, Chilton, Cudahy, Ellsworth, Elroy, Fennimore, Fountain City, Glenwood, Hartford, Kewaunee, Lodi, Mauston, Mayville, Necedah, New Lisbon, Phillips, Princeton, Sheboygan Falls, Spring Valley.—*Library Notes, Wis. F. L. Com., May.*

FOREIGN.

Bodleian L., Oxford. (Rpt., 1902.) Additions 65,203, of which 46,682 were received through the copyright act, and 11,162 by gift or exchange. "The purchases of new books reached a higher total than in any former year. Those of old books were fewer than usual, partly owing to financial difficulties." In the department of manuscripts, "the year will always be notable for the purchase, out of the Trinity College grants, of the Weber Sanskrit fragments. These are written on both sides of 72 narrow leaves of woolly paper with glazed surface, and the great majority are assigned to the 15th century at latest. 25 of the leaves, though containing Sanskrit words, are mainly written in a language which has not yet been identified, but which is probably Mongolian, as the fragments were found near Kugiar, about 60 miles south of Yarkand."

It will be remembered that in 1897, "in consequence of serious and long-continued depre-dations" the "select library" at the Radcliffe Camera was transferred to locked cases.

"In 1901 an extensively signed memorial to the curators asked for a reconsideration of the question, and suggested that means might be found to reimburse the Bodleian for any further losses which might be sustained through the reopening of the cases. The librarian expressed his readiness to consider whether he could relax the existing restrictions consistently with his duty of safeguarding the collection, and he eventually reported to the curators that he had taken certain action.

"The idea of compensation by a guarantee-fund he had dismissed for various reasons—the chief of which were that the safety of Bodleian property ought not to be subordinate to the question of ultimate compensation, and that it had hitherto been found impossi-

ble, despite special efforts, to replace a large number of the books which had been stolen. And in certain sections the losses had been so heavy that it would be obviously unsafe to open them again until at least the efficacy of a more stringent form of admission had been proved. But to the sections still open, which numbered 3365 v., he had added others containing 2127 v., so that the total number in open cases would be 5492; and, as a security for the safety of these, he had introduced a new form of recommendation under which the applicant undertook certain obligations and the recommender expressed his confidence in the applicant's good faith. Finally, as regards the sections still locked up, he had introduced the use of keys which might be given out under certain signed conditions to graduate readers and specially authorized persons. From March 5 to the end of 1902 these keys had been used 155 times, and at present no losses are known to have taken place from either the locked or the open cases."

Christchurch, New Zealand. Canterbury P. L. The 30th report of Canterbury College, for the year ending March 30, 1903, contains the report of the Canterbury Public Library for the same period. During the year a new public reading room was completed and additions and alterations made, at a total cost of £5555. The additions by purchase to the reference department were 662, making a total of 14,113 v. To the circulating department 1611 v. were added, the total being given as 21,370. The issue of books for the year was 115,224; of magazines in monthly numbers 15,288. The average number of subscribers for the year was 1815. The result of the annual stocktaking showed 74 volumes missing from the circulating department. A comprehensive catalog was published during the year, and a monthly list of additions is issued.

MANCHESTER (Eng.) P. F. Ls. Record of the jubilee celebrations, April 2d and 3d, 1903; ed. by Charles W. Sutton, chief librarian. Manchester, 1903. 104 p. O.

Gives in full the addresses and proceedings at the recent exercises, among the most important being the addresses of Sir James Crichton-Browne, Lord Avebury, the Earl of Lytton, and Miss S. A. Burstall.

Montreal, Canada. The city council has decided to decline Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$150,000 for a library building, owing to the difficulty of meeting conflicting views as to its management, the selection of books, etc.

Ontario (Can.) Education Dept. The report of the Education Department for 1902 contains a report on the libraries of the province for the year ending Dec. 31, 1901, by Dr. S. P. May, superintendent of public libraries and art schools. A total of 477 libraries is reported, containing 2,668,361 v.

Wellington (New Zealand) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending March 31, 1903.) The library comprises practically three departments—lending department, reference department, and the Newtown branch, and the information regarding each is given independently. To the lending department 928 v. were added, giving a total of 9642, and 67,082 v. were issued to subscribers. To the reference department 666 v. were added, making a total of 12,486. The Newtown branch contains 2095 v., and the circulation here was 14,712 v. The number of subscribers to both main lending department and Newtown branch is given as 1611. The Newtown branch was opened to the public on May 7, 1902.

A table is given showing the relative issues of works of popular authors, Guy Boothby leading, with L. T. Meade, Hocking, and Miss Carey following; the most-called-for books in other classes are also noted.

At the reference library the attendance of readers showed an increase of 6.13 per cent. over the previous year. Work is going forward on card catalogs for both departments of the main library, and the reference collection is being reclassified by the Dewey decimal system. At the Newtown Library a series of free lectures were delivered during the winter months, i.e., May to October, which had an average attendance of about 110 persons. A boy's reading room is also a feature of this branch, which is open every week-night from 7 to 9. "This room is provided with games and some reading matter, and is in charge of a local committee, the members of which take it in turns to supervise and keep order. The attendance has been large, and it is evident that the room has been greatly appreciated."

Gifts and Bequests.

Boston P. L. Under the will of Mrs. John A. Lewis, late of Boston, the library has received a bequest of \$5000. This will form the Mrs. John A. Lewis fund, and the income is to be used for the purchase of such old and rare books as shall be selected to augment the collection known as the John A. Lewis Library.

Kent (O.) F. P. L. The library received on May 21 the gift of \$1000 from the Misses Fannie and Claribel Barnett, of Washington, D. C., to be known as the George and Lucina Barnett Memorial Fund, the income to be devoted to the purchase of reference books.

Paterson (N. J.) P. L. Mrs. Mary E. Ryle has added the sum of \$30,000 to her recent gift for the erection of a new library building.

San Francisco (Cal.) P. L. On May 9 the library received a check for \$7500 from Andrew B. McCreery, to be used in meeting the deficiency between his former subscription of

\$25,000 and the lowest bid for the construction of the branch library building to be erected on Sixteenth street. Mr. McCreery's original gift of \$25,000 was made April 10, 1902, but a month later was increased to the extent of \$10,000, and this latest donation swells the total to \$42,500.

Carnegie library gifts.

Iowa Falls, Ia. May 5. \$10,000.
Tuscola, Ill. May 31. \$10,000.

Practical Notes.

CHILDREN'S BOOK MARKS. The Wisconsin Free Library Commission has prepared and the Democrat Printing Co., Madison, Wis., has issued a series of book marks especially for the use of children that are both interesting and suggestive. Each book mark bears 10 or 15 titles, designed to suggest to the children of the different school grades a few of the best books, and at the same time furnish hints for book selection for the librarians. The book marks are made of dull-finished, lightweight mounting board in soft grays, greens, blues, browns and reds, and are printed in various colored inks; no combination of paper and ink is repeated; and each book mark bears a distinctive name. One special series is devoted to lists of "Things to read about" instead of titles—giving names of famous men and women, celebrated places and events, allusions with which every child should be familiar. The book marks are furnished at 25 c. per 100, postage on that number being 10 c.; no orders for less than 100 are filled. All orders should be addressed to the Democrat Printing Company, Madison, Wis.

The **STONGHURST MANUFACTURING COMPANY** has placed upon the market a magazine and book cover recently patented by Joseph Sawdon, which has especially useful features. It is called the Twentieth Century Book Cover, and is of hard-rolled non-porous paper, made in two pieces or sections, one covering the front lid of the book and one covering the back lid, the two sections being laced together with cord. One size will cover any book from 4¼ x 6 inches to 5½ x 8 inches regardless of thickness. In forming the covers the end or side flaps are turned or folded over to size of book to be covered, and held in position by mucilage which is on these flaps or folds. The lids of the book are then inserted into the envelopes or shields thus formed. By pulling on the ends of the lace cord the front and back halves or parts of the cover will automatically adjust themselves to each other. The book will then be inclosed and protected, while the intermediate back-and-forth stretches of the lace cord will constitute a cushion on the back of the book, thus affording protection without concealing the title.

Librarians.

AMES, William Homer, has been elected librarian of the J. Herman Bosler Memorial Library, Carlisle, Pa.

BRETT, William H., librarian of the Cleveland (O.) Public Library, has been appointed dean of the library training school endowed by Andrew Carnegie and to be established at Western Reserve University.

BROOKS, Miss Henrietta St. Barbe, chief cataloger at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh since its opening in 1895, has resigned her position to become assistant librarian of the library of Wellesley College, of which college she is a graduate. Miss Brooks's work at the Carnegie Library has been of the highest character, and her resignation, which was caused by reasons of a personal and family nature, is a source of deep regret to the librarian and all the members of the staff.

CRANDALL, Miss Ada L., of Norwich, Ct., formerly cataloger of the Otis Library, is now engaged in reorganizing and cataloging the library of the Brooklyn (Ct.) Library Association.

CUTTER, Charles A. Mr. Cutter's many friends will rejoice to know that he is now well on the way to recovery from the severe illness that for the past month was a cause of serious anxiety. Pleasant indication of this was given in a "circular letter to a few friends," sent by him on May 19 for a limited personal circulation. Although intended only for a very few, the pleasure this "circular" will give to many is a sufficient apology for its publication. Mr. Cutter says: "I am sure you will be glad to learn that I am emerging from the two-dimensional into the three-dimensional state. For four weeks I have been either a line as I lay on one or the other side, or a plane when I was flat on my back. Now they are raising me each day a little higher with a view to ultimate sitting up when I shall have assumed the dignity of the solid. There are some compensations in sickness to make up for the loss of time which it entails. One of them is the finding out how many friends one has. During the days of danger there was a constant stream of inquiries from most unexpected persons. In convalescence one of the trustees is anxious to know when I can eat trout that he may go and catch some for me. And the stable-keeper who boards my horse has made the same offer. My room is fragrant with the perfume of flowers, some of which were sent from distant Newport by a former assistant."

DEAN-PHILLIPS, Miss Grace Louise Phillips, formerly librarian of the University Settlement Society Library, of New York City, was married on May 21 to A. Earl Dean, of Elmira, N. Y., at her home in Cassadaga, N. Y.

JAMES, Miss Minnie Stewart Rhodes, for many years connected with the Boston office of the Library Bureau, died on the morning of June 5 at St. Botolph Hospital, Boston, of typhoid fever. Miss James made her entrance in library work in London, her home, in connection with the People's Palace, established in the East End in 1887, largely as a result of Sir Walter Besant's novel "All sorts and conditions of men." The library of the People's Palace was opened in October, 1888, and Miss James, who was deeply interested in its field of work, was later appointed librarian. An account of the library was prepared by her for the World's Library Congress held in connection with the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, and appeared in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for October, 1893 (18:427-430.) Her association with the Library Bureau began in connection with the establishment of its London office, and in 1897 she attended the Philadelphia conference of the American Library Association, and soon after became a permanent member of the staff of the Boston office of the Library Bureau. She never lost her interest in English library activities and was a frequent contributor to *The Library*, in its earlier form as the official organ of the L. A. U. K., urging particularly the employment of women in English libraries. She attended many of the American national and state library meetings, and her sudden and early death will be a shock to many friends. Miss James was essentially a woman of temperament, of a most winning vivacity and charm; all who knew her will remember her with affection and will feel her death as a personal loss.

LANE, Lucius Paige, assistant in the Boston Public Library, from 1898 until February last, died at his home in Boston on May 29, at the age of thirty-one years, of nervous exhaustion. Mr. Lane, who was the youngest son of the late Jonathan A. Lane, was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1894, and from Harvard in 1895, continuing for the two years following as a graduate student at Cambridge. After a short business experience in a New York bookstore, he entered the New York State Library School with the class of 1897-8, and in 1898 joined the staff of the Boston Public Library as an assistant to Mr. W. C. Ford in the department of statistics. His later work was in the catalog department, from which he resigned last February on account of illness. Mr. Lane had been a member of the American Library Association since 1897, in which year he attended the International Library Conference in London; he attended also the Waukesha and Magnolia meetings. He belonged to many clubs and associations, and was especially active in the Public School Association and in non-partisan political movements.

LANE-PALMER, William Coolidge Lane, librarian of Harvard University, and Miss Ber-

tha Palmer, formerly librarian of the Brearley School, New York City, were married on Tuesday, May 12, at Andover, Mass.

MANN, Miss Margaret, assistant librarian of the University of Illinois Library and instructor in library economy at the library school there, has been appointed chief cataloger at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, succeeding Miss Brooks. Miss Mann comes to the Carnegie Library on July 1, and Miss Brooks expects to leave the first of August.

MUDGE, Miss Isadore Gilbert, B.L.S. New York State Library School, 1900, has been appointed librarian of Bryn Mawr College. Miss Mudge took the degree of Ph.B. at Cornell University in 1897, and since her graduation from the New York State Library School has been reference librarian and assistant professor of library economy at the University of Illinois. Miss Mudge succeeds Miss Isabel Ely Lord, for six years librarian of the college, who resigns the post to enter public library work. The resignations from Bryn Mawr College Library are also announced of Miss Fanny Borden, B.A. Vassar College, 1898, B.L.S. New York State Library School, 1900, assistant librarian of Bryn Mawr College; and Miss Jean Hawkins, B.M. Smith College, 1897, and B.L.S. New York State Library School, 1902, cataloger of Bryn Mawr College Library. Miss Minnie Earle Sears, graduate of the University of Illinois Library School and now assistant cataloger in that library, has been made head of the cataloging department at Bryn Mawr.

MULLON, Miss Lydia, assistant in McGill University Library, Montreal, has been elected librarian of the Lincoln (Neb.) City Library, succeeding Miss Jane Abbott, resigned. Miss Mullon was formerly a teacher in Lincoln before taking up library work.

Cataloging and Classification.

BINGHAMTON (N. Y.) CITY SCHOOL L. Third supplement to the finding list. April, 1903. 8+38 p. O.

A D. C. classed list of about 3065 v. added to the library from April, 1899 to April, 1903.

The Boston P. L. *Bulletin* for June contains a "Special summer finding list" of books which may be retained by borrowers for vacation reading from June 10 to Sept. 10, if desired. The list contains about 1000 titles; no fiction is included, but the selection is a well-made and interesting one. This vacation reading plan is a new departure for the Boston Public Library.

CARNEGIE L. OF PITTSBURGH. List of subject headings for use in dictionary catalogues of children's books; prepared by Sadie Ames, Cleveland Public Library. Printed by the

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1903. 58 p. O. 15 c.

Modelled upon the "A. L. A. list of subject headings," but giving much simplified headings. It will be extremely useful to children's librarians and in all listing of children's books. Printed in one column only, leaving a blank column to each page for preferred headings or other notes. The preface gives the practical and simple rules on which the list is based.

CONCORD (Mass.) F. P. L. Bulletin, no. 19: 1900, 1901, 1902. 43 p. 1. O.

A neatly printed compact author list, in one alphabet.

EMERSON, Ralph Waldo. Reading lists, of more or less fulness, on Emerson, appear in the May numbers of the following:

Cambridge (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin.
Co-operative Bulletin of Pratt Institute and Brooklyn Public Libraries (3 p.).
Osterhout F. L. Bulletin, p. 13-16.
Salem (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin, p. 4.
Somerville (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin, p. 58-59.

The FITCHBURG (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin for May contains a special reference list of Biographies of musicians.

JAMES, M. R. Descriptive catalogue of the western mss. in Library of Trinity College, Cambridge. Vol. 3. London, C. J. Clay & Sons, 1903. 8", 15s.

The NEW BEDFORD (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin for May continues reference list 82, devoted to "List of local histories—New England states."

The NEW YORK P. L. Bulletin for May is mainly devoted to a "List of works in the library on sport in general, and on shooting in particular," which covers 22½ pages. It is classed in four broad groups: 1, general, miscellaneous works; 2, game, its varieties, preservation, protection, etc.; 3, works of local interest on sport in various countries; 4, the gun and small arms, shooting, marksmanship, etc.

The PROVIDENCE (R. I.) P. L. issues the first number of a *Quarterly Bulletin*, for January-April, 1903, devoted entirely to a classed record of accessions.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.) ENGINEERING SOCIETY. Catalogue of works on engineering and allied subjects in the Reynolds Library; [compiled by Anne Ross Collins.] Rochester, N. Y., 1902. 94 p. D. \$1.

A compact dictionary catalog, authors' names being given in small caps, subjects in heavy-faced type. There are no call or class numbers. Appended is a 6-page list of the library of J. Nelson Tabbs, lent to the society and shelved with its books.

SALEM (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin, vol. 6, May 1901-April, 1903; with an index to the first six volumes. Salem, Mass., 1903. 160 p. O.

The SAN FRANCISCO P. L. Bulletin for May has a special reading list on Yosemite and the Grand Canyon.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) CITY L. Books on gardening: a list from the collection in the City Library, selected and classified, with brief notes, by William T. Hutchins. 4 p. D.

— Periodicals currently received, May 1, 1903. 12 p. nar. D.

A classed list, with title index.

TUFTS L. Weymouth, Mass. Class list no. 3: General works, philosophy, religion, sociology, natural science, useful arts, fine arts, language, literature, 1879-1903. Weymouth, Mass., 1903. 4+110 p. O.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE L. Bulletin no. 46: Accessions to the department library. January-March, 1903. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1903. 67 p. O.

VERMONT F. L. COMMISSION. Annual book list, 1903. 12 p. O.

The WALTHAM (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin for May has a short special list of Russian novels (about 50 titles).

Bibliography.

The *Bibliographer* for May contains a semi-historical account of "Royal protectors of books in France," by Renée Pingrenon, and an account of Thomas Goff, the author of "The raging Turk," by George Saintsbury. Henry Plomer contributes a second instalment of the series on "Shakespeare printers," devoted to Valentine Simmes.

COLLEGE ADMISSION. Broome, Edwin C. Historical and critical discussion of college entrance requirements. (Columbia Univ. contrib. to philos., etc. Vol. 11, nos. 3-4.) Bibliography, p. 153-57.

CRIME AND ABNORMALITY. MacDonald, Arthur. Statistics of crime, suicide, insanity, and other forms of abnormality, and criminological studies, with a bibliography; in connection with bills to establish a laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes. March 13, 1903. (Senate 58th Congress, special sess., doc. no. 12.) Washington, D. C., Gov. Print. Office, 1903. 195 p. O.

The bibliography, which covers 86 pages,

deals with recent literature, classified under a variety of subjects, including criminology, hypnotism, insanity, medical jurisprudence, etc.; and Additional literature, covering insanity, alcoholism, abnormal individuals and classes, crime and the law, etc.

DANTE. Koch, Theodore Wesley. A list of Danteiana in American libraries, supplementing the catalogue of the Cornell collection. (*In* 18th and 19th annual reports of the Dante Society, 1899-1900. Boston, Ginn & Co., 1901.)

DELISLE, Léopold. Bibliographie des travaux de M. Léopold Delisle; par Paul Lacombe. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1903. 38+510 p. 8°.

DIBDIN, Charles. Dibdin, E. Rimbault. A bibliographical account of the works of Charles Dibdin. (*In* *Notes and Queries*, March 28, 1903. p. 243-245.) This instalment covers the years 1794-96.

ELIAS DE MOLINS, A. Ensayo de una bibliografía literaria de España y América; noticias de obras y estudios relacionados con la poesía, teatro, historia, novela, crítica literaria etc.; Literatura castellana. Barcelona, Imp. de M. Marfany, 1903. 167 p. 4°. Literatura americana. 55 p. 4°.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Cross, Arthur Lyon. The Anglican episcopate and the American colonies. (Harvard historical studies, v. 9.) New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1902. 9+368 p. 8°. Contains a 7-page bibliography.

FINANCE. Dewey, Davis Rich. Financial history of the United States. (American citizen series.) New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1903. 37+530 p. 12°.

"Suggestions for students, teachers, and readers" (p. 9-28 of the introduction) is a comprehensive, classified and annotated bibliography.

The *Index Medicus* for January, 1903, being no. 1 of vol. 1, of the second series, as revived by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, has made a much belated appearance. The delay, it is explained in a notice to subscribers, has been unavoidable, owing to the need of procuring new type, and for this reason it has been arranged to issue the numbers for February and March as a double number. The subscription price of the *Index Medicus* is \$5 per year, and the editors of the new series are Dr. Robert Fletcher and Dr. Fielding H. Garrison. As a current bibliography of all medical literature it is one of the most useful library tools, and its revival should enlist cordial support.

INDIANS. Lummis, Charles F. A reading list on Indians. (*In* *Out West* [successor to *Land of Sunshine*] March, 1903. 18: 357-365.)

An excellent list for the general reader, with annotations that annotate. No book is included unless it is really worth while. There is a brief supplementary list of books that are "worse than worthless," because they convey more error than useful truths. Among the authors in the "worse than worthless" list are Stephen D. Peet, L. Bradford Prince, Susan Wallace, Carl Eickemeyer, Verner J. Reed, C. E. Bank, R. B. Townsend, and Thomas Donaldson.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE. Corwin, Ella F. Bibliography of the Louisiana purchase. (*In* *Public Libraries*, June, 1903, p. 267-270.)

A classed list, recording some 125 titles.

MARY, *Virgin*. Clugnet, Léon. Bibliographie du culte local de la Vierge Marie; complete in 18 fasc. Paris, A. Picard & fils, 1903. 8°, ea., 12 fr.

Reviewed in *Polybiblion*, May, p. 455-456.

PSYCHOLOGY. Warren, Howard E., and others, comps. The psychological index, no. 9: a bibliography of the literature of psychology and cognate subjects for 1902. Index of *Psychological Review*, issued April, 1903. 178 p.

Mr. Warren was assisted by Jean Philippe and W. H. R. Rivers in compiling this number of the index, which contains 2628 titles arranged, with the exception of a slight change in VII and X, under the same classification as used in numbers 7 and 8 of the index. It also has an index of authors. The index for 1901 contained 2985 titles.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, 1376: List of publications of the Smithsonian Institution, 1846-1903. Part 1, Complete list; Part 2, Available for distribution; by William Jones Rhees. Washington, D. C., 1903. 4+99 p. O.

The first list is arranged in numerical order, covering 1376 items; the second is classified by subject, and arranged in alphabet by authors; it should be a useful guide.

UNITED STATES NAVY. Edmunds, Albert J. Selected list of naval matters in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. (*In* *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Jan., 1903. 27:63-75.)

This list is limited to the period before the Civil War. Biographies, government documents, etc., are omitted. Pictures, manuscripts, portraits and maps are included. The list is classified.

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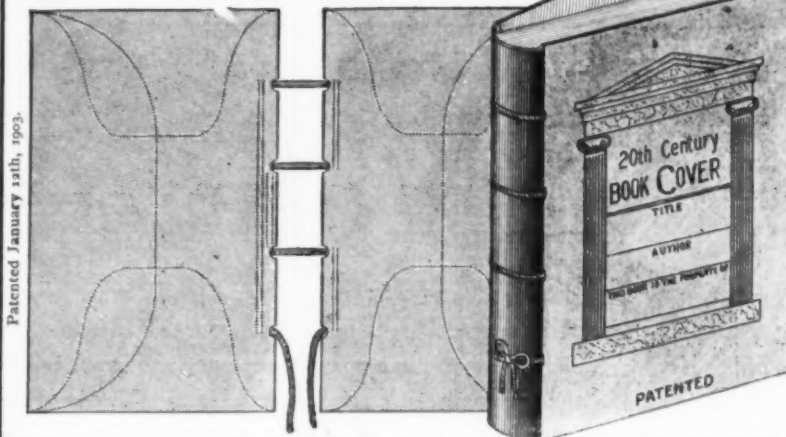
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